UBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways; Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SO

Milkmaid BRAND **Milk**
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

No. 53,483—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, MAY 11, 1905. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1905. Saturday. 2 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
*13th May	MACEDONIA	10512		
20th "	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6022
27th "	ARABIA	7903		
3rd June	ARCADIA	6603	HIMALAYA	6898
10th "	PERSIA	7951		
17th "	PENINSULAR	5294	INDIA	7911
24th "	EGYPT	7912		
1st July	ARCADIA	6603	BRITANNIA	6525
8th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
15th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	9505
22nd "	ARCADIA	6603		
29th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MARMORA	10509

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

* Will call at Malta.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company,
Bombay, 28th April, 1905.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES
FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
SYDNEY	4,255	Combe	18th May 1905.
AUSTRALIEN	6,626	Verron	15th June 1905.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,620	Etienne	13th July 1905.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
YARRA	4,255	Sellier	27th May 1905,
NERA	5,297	X	24th June "

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 21 months.
1st Class Rs. 745, 2nd class Rs. 685, 3rd class Rs. 295.
For further Particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.
57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SHORT LEAVE SEASON.

The Sailings of the Messageries Maritimes Coy. fit in exactly with the requirements of Civil and Military Officers on 3 months Privilege leave.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
OMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

PASSAGES engaged by all Lines of Steamers.
INTERPRETERS at all Principal Ports.
HOTEL COUPONS available at 2,000 Hotels
CURRENT and DEPOSIT Accounts opened.
CIRCULAR NOTES and L/CREDIT issued and cashed.
PACKAGES Shipped to and from all parts.
INSURANCE, Fire, Life and Marine effected.
"COOK'S ORIENTAL GAZETTE" containing Sailing Dates of all Steamers sent every other information for Travellers, and Post Free

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KARACHI, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, KOWEIT, MAHOMMERAH AND BUSREH.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, 12th May, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVIE AND KARACHI.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,200 tons, on FRIDAY, 12th May, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 10 A.M.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST AND KARACHI.

T. S. "LHASA," 2,200 tons, on TUESDAY, the 16th May at 10 a.m., from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Porebunder. Cutch Mandvie and Karachi.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,000 tons, on or about SUNDAY, 14th May, at 12 noon, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR POREBUNDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY AND DURBAN.

S. S. "LOODIANA," 2,100 tons, on or about 16th May.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "WARDHA," 3,300 tons, on or about 10th May.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 10th May, 1905.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st June 1905.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
*† TRIESTE	Capt. D. Mistrorigo	5,095	2nd June 1905.
*† MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,247	1st July 1905.
FRANZ FERDINAND	C. Matcovich	6,056	20th " "
† NIPPON	L. Soich	6,316	27th " "

† Will call at Fiume. * Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 488, Saloon Rs. 600

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
CHINA	S. Tomanovich	6,000	30th May.

For further particulars regarding Passage. Apply to

L. FONDA, Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, 51, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea) ... Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles ... " 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rate of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700; Suez, Rs. 350; Port Said, Rs. 380.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea) Rs. 850.

Return to London via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Concessions on single ticket granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the upper Deck.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamer	Captain	Tonnage.	Date.	Year
BRITANNIA	G. Garrick	3069	16th	May.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	6th	June.
ARABIA	G. Red	3598	22nd	June.
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	5124	30th	July.
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	2nd	Sept.
BRITANNIA	R. G. Garrick	3069	19th	Sept.
PERSIA	G Mitchell	3596	7th	Oct.
ARABIA	G. Read	3598	25th	Oct.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by a B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or for any other information regarding Passage, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WAR.

105, MEDOW'S STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN, and GORGONZOLA CHEESE.
PURE and GENUINE LUCCA OIL of the OLIVES for TABLE and CULINARY Purpose
PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

MILAN SAUSAGES in SKIN (Italian). ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose). BLACK and GREEN OLIVES (loose). All kinds of French, Italian and German Stores.

Largest Importers of MACARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES Assorted. CONSIGNMENTS arriving here every Month. Fancy Shaped MACARONI prepared with EGGS, a speciality and novelty.

MASTICA DE CHIO, VERMOUTH (French and Italian), LIQUEURS Assorted. ABSINTHE and Italian CHAMPAGNES, CHIANTI BARBERA, MARSALA and CAPRI WINES.

WALNUTS ALMONDS and HAZELNUTS, NAPLES FIGS, MUSCATEL RAISINS, LENTILLES, BEANS, and DRY PEAS, all of Italian produce.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Dozen Bottles.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!

DR. SPOONER HARTS

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet for great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.
CALCUTTA.

PLEASE NOTE THAT

DR: H. L. BATLIWALLA.
IS THE ONLY ONE

In the whole of India who has received TWO MEDALS from the INDUSTRIAL INDIAN EXHIBITIONS FOR FEVER REMEDIES.

MALARIA! CHALLENGE OF Rs. 5,000.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS OR MIXTURE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE drives all the poisonous Malarial germs out of the body. It is truly wonderful that this dread disease can be cured so readily, but it can and that is all you need to think about. If you buy a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE and if it does not cure your Influenza Malarious, Intermittent and Bilious Fevers and mild form of Plague, let me know at once and I will refund your money. I want no man's money unless I am satisfied that Batliwalla's remedies has given him more than his money's worth. Can you blame me for being enthusiastic about the efficacy of Batliwalla's Remedies? I have been selling them for years all over this country and in other countries. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture has attained such a high reputation in the Bombay Druggist's market that if I agree to take only one Rupee per dozen less than the market rate, I can sell one thousand dozens of it in one day only I offer a challenge of Rs. 5,000 to any one who can disprove this statement.

BATLIWALLA'S EMBIRIL TONIC PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.
GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Shallow complexion, Overwrought brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional weakness, Seminal emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of understanding due to excessive indulgence and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains, and to students and scholars, growing boys and girls, who in addition to perhaps inheriting a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be powerful and rapid restorer of mental and physical vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, the loss of appetite and imperfect digestion

PRICE Rs. 1-8 PER BOTTLE.

Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla's Embiril Tonic Pills (for Pale People) may be had from TREACHER and Co., Kemp and Co., PHILLIPS and Co., BEYNON and Co. etc,. etc., etc. or from the Sole Manufacturers, DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadar Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

VENNING AND RAMSAY,
PRACTICAL TAILORS,
21, Hornby Road,
OPPOSITE PHILLIPS & Co.,
FORT.

WELL FITTING
SHIRTS.

	½ doz. Rs.	a.
Best Zephyr	25	8
Oxford	21	0
Soft Gauze	18	0
Twill	10	8
Dress	24-0 27	0
4 fold linen Fronts and Wts	30-0 33	0

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WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS.
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C,
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, PULLIGATE, LONDON.
A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.

INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.

PASSAGES booked by a line of Steamers.

ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

WAR NEWS.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* EVENING SUPPLEMENT may be had at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette* by Non-subscribers to the Daily Edition, every Evening at 5 o'clock, on payment of a Monthly Subscription of ONE RUPEE.

FOR
PRIZES,
SOUVENIRS,
WEDDING PRESENTS,
BIRTHDAY PRESENTS.

Inspect the enormous Stock of unsurpassed artistic novelties in
SILVER WARE,
GOLD WARE,
JEWELLERY WATCHES,
CLOCKS, &c., at

THE NOTED HOUSE FOR NOVELTIES OF

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

FINEST ITALIAN CONFECTIONERY.

	Rs. as.	
VENCHI'S CARAMELLE MIGNON (with Fruit Gelatine)	1 12	per lb.
VENCHI'S DRAGEES (Imitation Pears, Cherries, Hazelnuts, Beans etc.)	1 12	"
VENCHI'S ROCK DROPS, SATINES, FOURRES, etc.	1 12	"

or in Small Pocket Flasks As. 8 each and in Large size patent air-tight Glass Jars. Rs. 3-12 and Rs. 7.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
DESSERT CHOCOLATES
CHOCOLATE COINS, MEDALS,
CIGARETTES, ETC., ETC.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO

MONGINI BROTHERS.
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS,
25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 325.

AT LAST I HAVE FOUND IT!

J. & W. HARDIE'S
THE "ANTIQUARY"
CHOICE OLD LIQUEUR WHISKY.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE
SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurance of Rs. 1,000. Whole Life Premiums.		Premiums Limited to 10 years.		15 years.		20 years.		Endowment Assurance of Rs. 1,000. Payable at death, or in 15 years.		20 years.		25 years.		Age next Birthday.
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	
20	21	10	48	8	36	6	30	7	64	5	47	6	37	11	20
21	22	1	49	4	36	14	30	15	64	6	47	8	37	13	21
22	22	9	50	0	37	7	31	7	64	8	47	10	37	15	22
23	23	1	50	12	38	0	31	15	64	9	47	12	38	1	23
24	23	9	51	8	38	10	32	7	64	11	47	14	38	4	24
25	24	2	52	5	39	4	33	0	64	13	48	0	38	7	25
26	24	11	53	2	39	15	33	9	64	15	48	3	38	10	26
27	25	5	54	0	40	10	34	2	65	1	48	6	38	14	27
28	25	15	54	14	41	5	34	12	65	4	48	9	39	2	28
29	26	9	55	13	42	1	35	6	65	7	48	12	39	6	29
30	27	4	56	13	42	13	36	0	65	10	49	0	39	11	30
31	27	15	57	13	43	10	36	11	65	13	49	4	40	0	31
32	28	11	58	14	44	7	37	6	66	0	49	8	40	6	32
33	29	8	59	15	45	4	38	2	66	4	49	13	40	12	33
34	30	6	61	1	46	2	38	15	66	8	50	2	41	3	34
35	31	5	62	4	47	1	39	12	66	13	50	8	41	10	35
36	32	5	63	8	48	0	40	10	67	2	50	14	42	2	36
37	33	5	64	12	49	0	41	9	67	8	51	5	42	11	37
38	34	6	66	1	50	1	42	8	67	14	51	13	43	5	38
39	35	8	67	6	51	3	43	8	68	4	52	5	43	15	39
40	36	11	68	12	52	5	44	9	68	11	52	14	44	10	40
41	38	0	70	3	53	8	45	11	69	3	53	8	45	6	41
42	39	6	71	11	54	12	46	14	69	12	54	3	46	4	[illegible]
43	40	13	73	4	56	1	48	2	70	6	55	0	47	3	[illegible]
44	42	5	74	13	57	6	49	7	71	0	55	14	48	4	[illegible]
45	43	14	76	7	58	12	50	13	71	11	56	13	49	6	[illegible]

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during [illegible] life. Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowment Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

MOONLIGHT EXCURSION.

FROM APOLLO BUNDER

FRIDAY, 12TH MAY, at 9 P. M.,
BAND REFRESHMENTS.

Tickets Rs. 2 each at Messrs. SEYMOUR DOVE AND CO.
OR AT
Messrs. MONGINI BROS., Church Gate Street.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

SATURDAY, 13TH MAY.
FOR TWELVE NIGHTS ONLY.
THE

BANDMANN-DALLAS OPERA COMPANY

35 LONDON ARTISTES
direct from their season at
THE KHEDIVIAL OPERA HOUSE CAIRO
where they had the honour of playing before
HIS HIGHNESS THE KHEDIVE
Under the Personal Direction of
MAURICE E. BANDMANN,
and by Special arrangement with
MR. GEORGE EDWARDES
GAIETY THEATRE, LONDON,

PRICES OF ADMISSION.—Stalls, Rs. 4, D. Circle Rs. 3, Pit Chairs Rs. 2, Galleary Re. 1,

Box Plan now open to all at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

SPECIAL POPULAR SUBSCRIPTION:—A discount of 15 per cent. allowed on Tickets booked for the 12 performances.

S. S. "PROME."

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats, at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.
Messrs. EDWARD, BATES and SONS' AGENCY.
Apollo Street, Bombay, 10th May, 1905.

NOTICE is hereby given that MOGHIBAI, widow of SHIVJI WALJI, has contracted TO SELL to our client the undermentioned property. All persons therefore having or claiming any right, title or interest into or upon the said property or any part thereof by way of mortgage, sale, lease, trust, gift, inheritance, lien, easement, incumbrance or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office, No. 65-67, Esplanade Road Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the same (if any) will considered as waved and the sale will be completed without any regard thereto.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Essaji Street without the Fort of Bombay, together with the building standing thereon, admeasuring 275 2/9 sqare yards and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by the property of Dayal Bhimji, on or towards the South by public passage, on or towards the East by the property of Moosa Mapla, and on or towards the West partly by Essaji Hasaji Street and partly by the property of Thakar Hansraj Moolji, and bearing Collector's Old No. 494, New No. 6144, Old Survey No. 570, New Survey No. 2518, and bearing Municipal B. Ward No. 1479, and Street Nos. 47-51. —Dated this 10th May, 1905.

THAKURDAS & CO.,
Purchasers Attorneys.

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A WOOD MACHINIST CHARGEMAN is REQUIRED, for the Central Carriage Shops at Lucknow. Candidates must have a full working knowledge of wood finishing Machinery such as planing machines, high speed and vertical Spindle irregular Moulding and such other Machines as are usually found in Railway Carriage Shops. Permanent employment for a suitable man with pay at the rate of Rs. 250 per month after having proved ability.

Apply to CARRIAGE and WAGON SUPERINTENDENT, Lucknow, with copies of testimonials and history of service.

BOMBAY NATIVE PIECE-GOODS MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE TO SHIP-OWNERS AND AGENTS.

WANTED TENDERS FOR PIECE-GOODS FREIGHT-CONTRACT.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Undersigned are prepared to receive Tenders of the Rates of Freight at which Owners of the Steam-ships are prepared to contract for the Shipment of Piece-Goods from Manchester Liverpool, Birkenhead and Glasgow, via Suez Canal to Bombay upon the following Terms:—

1. The Ship-Owners shall undertake to despatch not less than 4 and not more than 7 Steamers every month for the purposes of the Members of the Association from the first day of January, 1906, till a year at least, or five years at the most, with intervals of sailing of not less than 3 and not more than 7 days between the sailing of each Steamer; such steamers must be classed 100A 1 in Lloyd's Shipping Register or B. S. in the Register of the British Corporation having a registered measurement of not less than 1200 Tons; Steamers to sail from Glasgow via Suez Canal for Bombay calling at Manchester, Liverpool or Birkenhead and to receive at either of the said Ports such packages of Piece-goods belonging to the Members of the Association as may be ready for shipment at above ports 2 days before time of sailing each Steamer running as aforesaid, to accept at each trip not less than 10,000 packages if so many be ready for shipment at each of such trips.

2. The Members of the Association severally are to undertake to ship by the Steamers so to be despatched all Piece-Goods which they may import from Great Britain into Bombay, but will not guarantee any particular amount of packages. Copies of Contract containing terms similar to these and which is at present existing between the Conference of Steamship Owners and the Association can be had from the Office of the Association. The Agents in Bombay of the Steamship Owners will be made parties to the Contract so as to render themselves as well as their principals responsible for the due performance by the latter of its terms. The rates to be tendered must be 1 for Freight from Glasgow to Bombay and 2 for freight from Manchester Warehouse to Bombay, and in both cases inclusive of all charges including free delivery in the Prince's Dock. Goods from other towns to be treated as Manchester Goods to the extent of an allowance to Shippers of the equivalent of the Carriage from Manchester Warehouse to alongside Steamer. Sealed Tenders addressed to the Undersigned must reach them on or before 15th June, 1905. No undertaking is given that the lowest or any Tender will be accepted.

Tenders from individual Lines will have preference over those of connections of Lines. For the Members of the Bombay Native Piece-Goods Merchants' Association.

ગીરધરદાસ જેઠાભાઈ,
i. e., GIRDHARDAS JAITHABHAI,
રાવજી નારણજી,
i. e., RAWJI NARANJI,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.
Shett Mulji Jetha's Cloth Market Hal
Bombay, 17th April, 1905.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LIBRARY, HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, PIANO, &c.

TO MORROW, FRIDAY, the 12th Inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Apollo Street, Fort, next to Messrs. James Pearse and Co., the valuable library such as set of 100 books of John Lubbocks, set of International Library of Famous Literature, with artphotos, set of Encyclopedia Britannica Medical and other books, furniture such as telescopic large and small dining tables, chairs, sideboard, teapoys, cabinets and chiffoniers, hanging and standing lamps, 2 large size Cawnpore Jail-made carpets each 40×32 feet, Brussels carpets, pictures, almyras, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, drawingroom suit of sofas and chairs lined tapestry, office tables, marble topped dressing and washhand tables, library press by Wimbridge, large English pier glass in gilt frame, grand cottage ebonized piano, etc.

The property is on view.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, 11th May, 1905.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,

No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF a big lot of glazed, panelled, Venetianed, planked &c., door and window shutters, brass net work screens, benches, record racks, &c.

By order of the Executive Engineer, Presidency, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Company will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 12th May, 1905, at 1-30 p.m., in panelled the Presidency store-yard, consisting of a big lot of glazed, venetianed planked, &c., door and window shutters, brass net work screens, record racks, benches, chairs, teak wood posts and rafters, brass and iron pieces, wooden and iron ralings iron drain water and privy pipes, bandas buckets, drums, tins lanterns water carts water drawing machine, pickaxes, ghumels scale, colour and instrument boxes, tapes, cocks stone pieces, clocks, time pieces &c. &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 11th May 1905.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

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FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms, by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandberg, B. A., and A. William Heyde. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

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  (c) PARTICIPATION IN 35 YEARS' CAPITALISED PROFITS.

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MOTOR CAR.

WE have OPENED a SPECIAL BRANCH in which we SUPPLY MOTOR TYRES and other Tyres Accessories. Light and Heavy Motor Tyres of different Sections from 26in. to 32in. kept in Stock.

For particulars apply to:—
GOVINDJI MADHOWJI & Co.,
6, HUMMUM STREET FORT,
BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch); Fourth and onward Two Annas (Re. 1 per inch); Twice or Once a week; First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 3 per inch, Fourth and onward Three Annas per line (Rs. 1-8 per inch) Minimum Charges Rs. 2.

FOR SALE.

OWNER GOING HOME.

PAIR of well matched BAY WALER MARES, 15 hands, aged. Quiet to ride or drive and on parade. Up to great weight and very fast.

Price, Rs. 2,000 the pair.

Any trial or examination allowed.

Silver Mounted DOUBLE HARNESS and CAPE CART, to carry four.

Price, Rs. 1,000.

Apply to
Col. C. V. TROWER,
South Wales Borderers,
Karachi.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.

DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles; also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL Co. of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand Englishbuilt CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, and VICTORIAS by well known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED-WARE, &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

BANK OF BOMBAY

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows —

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 58
Half-yearly	" 25	Half-yearly	" 30
Quarterly	" 13	Quarterly	" 15
Monthly	" 5	Monthly	" 8

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 55	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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Quarterly	" 16	Quarterly	" 18
Monthly	" 6	Monthly	" 6-8

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SINGLE COPY	As. 4.

Price for Back Numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Re. 1.

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Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	" 3-8
Third do.	" 2-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	As. 3 per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than 5 lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied, Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale of Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-8
Each succeeding line	" 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one Rupee and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES:—EACH—TWO RUPEES

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	As. 8 per line
Second do	" 6
Third do	" 3

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for the considerable time, special contracts may be made.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" BI-WEEKLY EDITION,

To SUBSCRIBERS—

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	" 6	Half-yearly	" 7-8
Quarterly	" 3	Quarterly	" 3-12

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY

Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	" 6
Quarterly	" 3

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" WEEKLY BUDGET,

Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	" 6
Quarterly	" 3

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The most reviving and strengthening Remedy of the present time is

TATE'S GOLDEN TONIC

Which contains in the most agreeable form all the elements Productive of Health and strength (Phosphorus, Iron, Lime, Potash, Soda, &c.) in a scientifically combined and concentrated form.

Specially Capable of Assimilation.

It gives Brain and Nerve Strength.

Per bottle Rs. 2.

Prepared from the original Recipe of DR. TATE,

BY THE SOLE PROPRIETORS

BEYNON & CO.,

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,

55, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT,

AND

52, WALKESHWAR ROAD,

MALABAR HILL, BOMBAY.

COMBRIDGE'S BOOK LIST.

LHASA AND ITS MYSTERIES.

With a Record of the Expenditure of 1903-4. By L. L. Waddell, with 200 Illustrations, Mapo Rs. 21-14.

THE STORY OF AN INDIAN UPLAND. ... ...

By F. B. Bradley-Birt. With 20 Full-page Illustrations. Rs. 11-0.

REINFORCED CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION. ... ...

By A. W. Buel and C. S. Hill. Rs. 18-6.

THE CULTIVATION AND PREPARATION OF PARA RUBBER

By W. H. Johnsons. Rs. 6-9.

THE DISCIPLE'S WIFE ...

By the Author of a Magdalen's Husband. Rs. 4-8.

MOP FAIR.... ... ...

By Arthur M. Binstead. Rs. 2-10.

THE OLD CANTONMENT ...

By B. M. Croker. Cloth, Rs. 2-10. Paper, Rs. 1-12.

FOND ADVENTURES ... ...

By M. Hewlett. Cloth, Rs. 2-10. Paper, Rs. 1-12.

A. J. COMBRIDGE & CO.,

BOMBAY.

CLEARANCE SALE.

BALANCE OF CONSIGNMENT.

WHITE'S SEWING MACHINES.

SELLING FOR CASH.

BARGAIN PRICES.

J. A. KIRKBRIDE & Co.

60 TAMARIND LANE.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

MAY 10.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran Perfect Via Turkey Perfect Via Suez Perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran Perfect Via Turkey Perfect Via Suez Perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest Perfect Via Valentia Perfect Via Direct Cable Perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang Perfect Via Amoor Perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang Perfect Via Amoor Perfect Via Bhamo Interrupted.

AFRICA.—Via Aden Perfect Via Cadis Teneriffe Perfect Via Lisbon St Vincent Perfect.

Cable Cayenne.—Pinheiros interrupted (4-8-03)

Cables Dominique.—Martinique and St. Lucia Martinique interrupted. Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers (14-5-03)

Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz. Telegrams are accepted at sender's risk and code addresses should not be used (4-8-03)

Cables between Vladivostock and Nagasaki are closed for an indefinite period to all classes of telegrams (18-2-04.)

The Vladivostock route being temporarily closed, telegrams via China for Europe and places beyond should bear in the preamble the indication "via. Kiachto." The charges are the same as by the Vladivostock route (25-2-04).

The Japanese administration notify that telegrams written in plain English or Japanese addressed to Dalny or Port Arthur can be forwarded to Nagasaki by Military post. At present they can only be accepted at senders risk (18-3-05.)

Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond Tsoyung (25-4-05)

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 10th May 1905

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	0	..	....	—	..
Teheran	25	2	30 p.m.	..	23
Suez	25	2	55 p.m.	...	14

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. of the 10th May, 1905.

	Maximum Time H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	5	46	0	1
Karachi	0	20	0	2
Madras	0	50	0	1

IT appears that a scrimmage has taken place between Afghan and British Khassidars (Frontier Militia) on the border north of the Khyber Pass. The dispute, which led to the disturbance, was connected with the ownership of floating timber and was a mere local matter without any political significance. The attitude of the Amirs officials is most friendly, and most trouble is likely to be found in arranging the matter which is one of those incidents always liable to arise upon the Frontier.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, MAY 10.

A depression has reappeared over the western desert. Rain has fallen in Assam, Bengal, Orissa, South-West Peninsula and Ceylon. Calcutta has received 2 1-2 inches, Gopalpur 2, Mymensingh, Saugor Island, 1 1-2, Gauhati, False Point, Vizagapatam and Colombo, 1 inch, and Belgaum 1-2 an inch. Local rain is again likely in Assam, Bengal, and Orissa and is possible in the Central India plateau and west of the South Peninsula.

THE WEATHER AT MATHERAN.

The following are the weather observations at Matheran :—

Date	Temperature Max.	Min.	Rainfall Inches	Cents
May 8th	93°	71°	...	...

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 10th OF MAY.

STATIONS.	Pressure 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Average hours.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Bushire	29·891	NNW	9	93·5	75·0	53	0·15	8·95	— 3·08
Jask	29·789	WSW	33	91·3	79·2	61	....	3·83	— 0·46
Muscat	29·817	Calm	5	103·2	90·6	59	....	6·01	+ 2·00
Aden (8th)	29·896	ESE	10	88·3	80·3	80	....	1·86	— 0·60
Lahore	29·615	NE	2	109·9	82·3	38	....	3·47	— 0·40
Sirsa	29·643	Calm	5	110·3	83·6	36	....	2·73	+ 0·63
Delhi	29·641	W	5	104·7	85·2	25	....	4·03	+ 0·61
Agra	29·635	SW	5	105·0	84·4	37	....	4·15	+ 2·45
Cawnpore	29·681	SE	3	102·4	78·2	53	....	4·02	+ 1·83
Allahabad	29·719	ENE	4	104·1	81·6	67	....	3·31	+ 1·16
Jhansi	29·668	SW	7	?	90·7	49	....	1·89	+ 0·05
Jacobabad	29·631	ESE	5	120·0	84·6	42	....	1·68	+ 0·38
Karachi	29·792	WSW	18	91·5	79·7	63	....	3·31	+ 1·70
Jeypore	29·708	WSW	5	110·2	84·1	31	....	2·71	+ 1·10
Ajmere	29·734	SW	16	108·9	89·0	35	....	1·75	+ 0·24
Deesa	29·792	WSW	12	113·1	80·0	08	....	0·09	— 0·41
Ahmedabad	29·806	NW	4	112·8	80·1	48	....	0·06	— [illegible]·63
Bhuj	29·811	W	19	106·3	76·0	67	....	0·59	+ 0·01
Jamnagar	29·817	W	18	102·1	77·2	72	....	0·03	— 1·12
Dwarka	29·834	WSW	11	88·[illegible]	78·8	91	....	0·37	......
Rajkot	29·833	W	11	103·9	71·8	69	....	0·00	— 0·54
Bhavnagar Para.	29·806	W	10	107·7	75·5	30	....	0·52	— 0·25
Veraval	29·831	W	12	85·6	76·3	81	....	0·00	— 0·70
Neemuch	29·748	WSW	13	109·1	81·7	22	....	0·54	— 0·45
Indore	29·784	NW	12	108·6	79·1	44	....	0·09	— 0·97
Saugor	29·695	W	7	109·5	85·6	15	....	1·20	— 1·31
Jubbulpore	29·696	W	5	110·0	80·6	20	....	1·43	— 1·33
Hoshangabad	29·747	WSW	18	111·5	83·2	22	....	0·51	— 1·38
Khandwa	29·757	NNW	5	111·[illegible]	84·6	28	....	0·06	— 1·22
Raipur	29·709	SW	16	105·[illegible]	86·4	34	....	3·52	+ 0·94
Nagpur	29·732	SW	9	114·6	80·1	18	....	2·13	— 1·02
Amraoti	29·744	SSW	9	113·0	81·0	36	....	0·42	— 1·94
Akola	29·749	NW	14	112·6	84·0	42	....	0·32	— 2·10
Surat	29·835	S	6	100·7	75·0	59	....	0·47	+ 0·15
Malegaon	29·764	NW	5	109·3	79·0	20	....	0·01	— 1·12
Bombay	29·866	SSW	7	89·6	80·0	82	....	0·68	— 0·65
Poona	29·825	W	12	107·6	76·3	22	....	0·00	— 2·17
Ahmednagar	29·815	C	8	107·0	?	—	....	0·01	— 2·22
Aurangabad	29·735	N NW	3	105·6	79·7	12	....	0·05	......
Sholapur	29·800	WNW	9	108·7	83·9	36	....	0·36	+ 2·18
Ratnagiri	29·872	Calm	5	89·5	78·9	79	....	0·00	— 0·74
Bijapur	29·768	S	7	105·4	81·1	46	....	0·15	— 2·53
Belgaum	29·869	WSW	9	97·8	70·7	84	0·06	1·25	— 3·35
Mormugoa	29·891	NW	6	89·0	81·9	77	....	0·10	— 2·25
Karwar	29·876	N	6	89·3	79·5	73	....	0·00	— 2·86
Mangalore	29·879	Calm	5	90·9	79·9	74	....	0·52	— 4·92
Calicut	29·859	NW	8	91·2	77·2	79	0·14	0·47	—13·98
Cochin	29·855	NNE	F	93·3	79·6	79	0·21	0·81	—17·83
Bangalore	29·868	SW	7	90·8	71·9	75	....	3·68	— 3·05
Hyderabad (Deccan).	29·838	Calm	2	105·4	81·1	66	....	1·12	— 2·20
Masulipatam.	29·858	SSE	14	96·1	82·0	90	....	7·82	— 0·76
Bellary	29·804	NW	4	105·5	82·3	47	0·01	3·25	— 0·25
Cuddapa	29·799	SW	G	106·8	83·9	61	....	0·93	— 5·19
Madras	29·854	S	9	93·5	80·0	67	....	7·18	—14·21
Coimbatore	29·875	NE	4	100·4	76·1	75	....	1·67	— 6·35
Trichinopoly.	29·866	E	3	102·1	80·3	72	....	5·09	— 7·05
Nagapatam	29·862	S	13	93·2	81·0	75	....	20·18	—11.89
Colombo	26·857	E	6	89·0	75·0	85	0·24	23·67	—12·05

In colum Wind "Rate per hour" L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure.—There has been a brisk rise in the Punjab and the United Provinces, a brisk fall in Lower Sind and Gujarat and at Belgaum and Mormugao and a slight rise or fall elesewhere. The barometer is slightly below the average in Sind.

Winds are variable in direction and the force has been fresh to strong at Karachi, Bhuj, Jamnagar, Rajkot, Raipur, Mangalore, Poona and Negapatam.

Temperature.—Both the maximum and minimum is generally above the average. The highest temperature in the shade was 121° at Jacobabad and the lowest 68° at Belgaum.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast at Jhansi, Neemuch, Saugor, Hoshangabad, Karwar, Madras, Masulipatam and Negapatam.

Rain.—Over an inch of rain fell at Colombo, nearly three-quarters at Belgaum and light showers at Agra, Jhansi, Mormugao, Karwar and Bellary.

Weather seems to be slightly unsettled in Sind, Rajputana, Gujarat and the southerly portion of the Bombay Presidency. Local showers with thunder and lightning are probable in Ceylon and the Madras Presidency.

N. LESLIE

Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT.—MAY 8.

10 p.m.	82·3

TUESDAY DAY.—MAY 9.

6 p.m.	80·9
10 a.m.	86·4
2 p.m.	88·4
4 .m.	87·4

TRADE SCHOOLS THE POOR BOY'S COLLEGE.

No one will deny the importance, says the Gloucester (Mass.) "Times," of properly conducted trade schools, schools that will take their raw material of greenhorns of sufficient natural intelligence and turn out as a finished product capable, skilled workmen. It is the crying need of the industrial world everywhere to-day. The practical education gained in a trade school is an asset that will show tangible results as long as its possessor has his allotted years of active usefulness. The average college graduate unless he has fitted for some special line of educational endeavour is hardly more than a 5 dol a week man during the period of his novitiate in the commercial or industrial world. His fellow worker, to whom a college education is a closed book is his equal if not suprior as a wage earner. Could the college man also go to a trade school, he would speedily find himself spendidly equipped to take up his life work in the ranks of skilled labour. The trade school is the poor boy's college.

A NOVEL COMBINE.

Probably few people recognise in Messrs. H. S. King and Co., to whom subscriptions are being paid in aid of the sufferers by the Indian earthquake a one-time publishing firm of repute. Such however it was, says the "St. James Budget." The father of the man who made the firm gained a fortune as a banker, then lost it after quitting business; so that "H. S." went penniless into the world, yet managed to educate himself and start a booksellers's business at Brighton. His marriage made him brother-in-law of Mr. George Smith, whose partner he became in the firm of Smith, Elder and Co. Indian agents, bankers, and publishers. When H. S. went out of the firm the banking business went with him but afterwards he re-started and prospered as banker-publisher. His publishing business still flourishes in the other hands Mr. Kegan Paul his old literary adviser, having formed out of it the well-known Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner, and Co.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth! Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winlow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Waudby, 2580 tons, Captain D Anderson, will sail to-day for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Prome, 2299 tons, Captain S Field, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool 13th April, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Director, 3168 tons, Captain H Bickerstaff arrived in harbour on the 9th instant from Liverpool 19th March via East Africa ports with ballast.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Wurdha, 2862 tons, Captain H McClelland, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports with a general cargo and 26 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Satara, 3409 tons, Captain J M Tyrrell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via coast ports with a general cargo and Mr Evans and child as passengers.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steamer Rajah, 3634 tons, Captain J Bulicck R N R arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from Akyab 8th April via coast ports with a general cargo and two deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lawada, 2124 tons, Captain C E Hodgeon, arrived in harbour yesterday from Durban 15th April with a general cargo and the following passengers—Mr James Frown, Mrs Gaisford, Miss Hawks, Mr Maharaj, Mr B D Talub and family of six persons, Mrs Shapoorjee and 173 deck passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

R I M S Investigator..Comdr R M Meming..Surveyi Steamer
H M S Redbreast...Lt-Comdr H G C ...Somerville......Cruiser
H M S Sphinx....Comdr Bowman ....R Navy
R I M S Dalhousie ....R I M
R I M S Comet ...Lieut Comdr A Hamilton ......R I Marine
Three Torpedo Boats............

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—MAY 10.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
India	2591	Forbes			M M & Co
Eden (bque)	414	Souton			The Captain
Baron Innerdale	2140	Crokul			W & A G & Co
Clan Buchanan	1917	Main	Mauritius		E Tajbhoy
Shirala	3400	Brown			M M & Co
Dwarka	759	Williams	P Gulf		M M & Co
Mozaffari	1387	Mylcrist	Calcutta		B & P S N Co
Clan Mackenzie	1821	William			E Tajbhoy
Kt Bachelor	4141	Finms			T Morrison & Co
Alavia	2974	Pigot			E Tajbhoy
Surada	2400	Engind			M Mackenzie & Co
Obra	3496	Johnson			M M & Co
Wardha	2563	McClelland			M M & Co
Nawab	2041	Toms-Turner			Morrison & Co
Ranza	3134	Arnot			K Nixon & Co
Peninsular	2920	Palmer			P & O Co
Onipenta	3420	Hill			M M & Co
Hashemi	2179	Molony			B & P S N Co
Tientsin	2555	Goldsmith			P & O Co
Folgate	2307	Cheshire			W & A Graham & Co
Clam	2310	Bramston			W & A G & Co
Monsoon	1735	Hannah			B & P S N Co
Hosein	993	Makney			B & P S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destinations.	Date.	Agents.
A	Nubia	3844	Tillard	China	16-5	P & O Co
B	Clan Mackinnon	3049	Jones	Havre	13-5	F Muir & Co
C&R	Comedian	3148	Earshall	Marseilles	17-5	K N & Co
F	Akbar	1440	Baldwin	Mauritius	15-5	H C Joseph
K	Clan Colquhoun	3760	Summer	D'kirk	12-5	F M F & Co
M	Terrier	1008	Nilson	Singapore	16-5	F F Campbell & Co
N	Clan Urquhart	3747	McPharson	D'kirk	28-5	F Muir & Co
O	Courland	760	Ebrahim	C Ports	13-5	Shpd & Co
P	Waudby	2580	Anderson	Portsaid	11-5	R A Willis

Offside O

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destinations.	Date.	Agents.
Naderi	1168	Coates	R S ports	16-5	B & P S N Co

H. W. P. D.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destinations.	Date.	Agents.
Sabarmati	524	Ahmed	N F		Shpd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destinations.	Date.	Agents.
1	Simla	3828	Summers	China	30-5	P & O Co
2	Britannia	1969	Garrick	L'pool	16-5	W & A G & Co
3	R Rubattino	3044	Saporite	Genoa	15-15	G Crfoco
4	Capri	2172	Belsito	China	17-5	G Crocco
5	Tokio	2481	Jones	K'chi	12-5	Finlay Muir & Co
6	Wensleydale		Sharp	Antwerp	20-5	M M & Co
7	Winchester	2087	Walton	Sydney	20-5	K N & Co
12	Macedonia	5245	Bennett	London	13-5	P & O Co
14	Kapurthala	721	Williams	K'chi	12-5	M M & Co
15	Itaura	3363	Nielson	N F	11-5	M M & Co
16	Heathcaig	2783	Courtney	N F	24-5	K N & Co

V. D. H. W.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destinations.	Date.	Agents.
Goalpara		Culbush			M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
9	Directors	Bickerstaff	Liverpool, Mar 19
	Rajah s	Bullock	Akyab, Apl 8
10	Lawada s	Hodgson	Durban, Apl 15
	Satara s	Tyrrell	Calcutta, Apl 21
	Promes	Field	Liverpool, Apl 13

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
10	Moshtari s	Coates	Maculla
	Cromwell s	Sheel	Antwerp
	Wardha s	McClelland	Calcutta, &c

The steamer Waudby, Anderson, for Antwerp, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Clam, for Singapore
" Director, for Liverpool, &c
" Terrier, for Bangkok

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessel.	From
8	Babalan	Calcutta
8	Clematis	Calcutta
8	Clan Macintyre	Coast
8	Goorkha	Calcutta

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Anchor Line S N Co's steamer Persia, left Liverpool for Calcutta direct on the evening of the 8th instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Stuart, left Liverpool for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the evening of the 7th instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macdonald, left Suez for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the evening of the 7th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 10.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Britannia s—63 bales wool W and A Graham and Co; 12 1-2 cwts leather cut pieces A Peerbhoy; 30 cwts Condiments Manockjee Poonjiajee and Sons, 2309 cwts oil cake New Mofussil Co; 506 cwts myrabollams E Sanjana and Co; 47 cwts buff. lo peckers N Peerbhoy; 45 bales wool K B Telang; 89 bales wool T Chamondes, 78 bales wool B Hurbhum; 45 bales wool E Sewjee

Director s—290 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 24676 cwts wheat Sanday and Co; 3000 cwts oil cake Baner and Co-Kranse 135 bales wool N Goculdas 47 bales wool G Gungadas; 7060 cwts oil cake K B Sajan

FOR LONDON.

Macedonia s—19 bales skins Ewart Latham and Co; 13 bales carpets H G Mahomed

FOR GLASGOW.

Bretannia s—1500 cwts Cotton seed Tata and Co

FOR HAVRE.

Clan Mackinnon s—3 pots rose oil Volkart Bros 100 bales cotton Prier de Saone and Co

FOR MARSEILLES.

Comedian s—2009 cwts rapeseed Ralli Bros

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Colquhoun s—110 bales cotton Prier de Saone and Co; 2000 cwts wheat 2000 cwts poppyseed and 2000 cwts linseed Ralli Bros

FOR GIBRALTAR

Heathcraig s—20000 cwts wheat W and N Graham and Co

FOR ANTWERP.

Waudby s—250 tons manganeseore R and A Willis

Wensleydale s—2000 cwts rapeseed Ernst Lamp and Co; 2000 cwts poppyseed Volkart Bros; 2000 cwts linseed and 12000 cwts wheat 2000 cwts poppyseed Nansee Khairaz and Co; 50 bales cotton flag Visram and Co

FOR NAPLES

R Rubattino s—100 bales cotton Ralli Bros

FOR GENOA.

R Rubattino s—100 bales cotton A Blascheck and Co; 100 bales cotton The Bombay Co.

Director s—6000 cwt rapeseed and 3000 cwt linseed Killick Nixon and Co; 300 tons old iron E Tajbhoy 500 bales cotton Bamjee and Co; 100 bales cotton Glazebrook Tejpal and Co; 3000 cwt linseed J Fachiri; 300 tons old iron E Tajbhoy.

FOR ODESSA.

R Rubattino s—75 cwt olibanum S Ramjanally.

FOR LEGHORN.

R Rubattino s—100 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

FOR BARCELONA.

R Rubattino s—150 bales cotton The Bombay Company.

FOR HONGKONG.

Capri s—120 cwt shark fins and 7 1/2 cwt fishmaws M J Jocmabhoy and Co; 50 bales twist S Dossabhoy and Co; 76 cwt sharkfins and fishmaws H E H Allana.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Nubia s—200 bales twist Talati and Co; 75 bales twist C Bhawanidas; 200 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co; 50 bales piece goods Shroff and Co.

FOR MELBOURNE.

Winchester s—15 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

FLORILINE—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline being composed in parts of Honey and Sweet Herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists' and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, MAY 9.

SECURITIES—

2 1-2 per cent, Consols	£90 1/8	= + 5-16
3 do. Rentes	£99	= unchanged
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	£105 3/4	= do
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£65 3/4	= — 1-8

SILVER—

Spot in London	26 1/2	= + 1-8
2 months hence	26 5/16	= + 1-16
Spot in New York	57 1/2	= + 3/8

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25·17	= — 1-2
Berlin "	20·47 1/2	= — 1-2
New York Demand	4·86 5/8	= — 1/8

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	2 1/2 per cent	= unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	2 1/4 per cent	= do
3 " " "	2 3/8 per cent	= do
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	2 5/8 per cent	= do
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	2 7/8 per cent	= do

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	2 1/4 per cent	= — 1/8
7 day market loans	2 1/4 per cent	= — 1-8

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £100,000.

WHEAT—
Red Karachi 28 3/8 business done, tone quiet

RAPESEED—
Yellow Guzerat 42 1-2 sellers tone dull

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 40 1/4 business done, tone easier

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 14 1 1-2 sellers, tone dull

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York, 8 unchanged

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 5s 7 1/4d sellers

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed easier. East Indian quiet. Manchester firm. Total sales 8,000 bales. Spot 4·34 plus 5. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 6 11-16 unchgd. Sold on speculation and for Export 1,500 bales. Imports 13,000 bales. Futures closed easier.

May-June	June-July	July-Aug.
4·14	4·15	4·17
—3	—3	—3
Aug.-Sept.	Sep.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
4·18	4·19	4·20
—3	—3	—3
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
4·21	4·22	4·24
—3	—3	—2

Receipts at U S Ports	30,000 bales
Do last year	5,500 do
Experts to Great Britain	12,000 do
Do do Continent	5,000 do

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	8·05 — 10
Futures, month of July	7·52 — 15 a
Do. do. December	7·76 — 16 b

a Declined owing to official weather reports considered favorable.
b Declined owing to liquidation.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	7 3/4 unchanged
Futures, month of August	7·50 — 15
Do. do. November	7·61 — 14
Tone at close	barely steady

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Tuesday, 9th May, 1905 :—

Cotton	12,068	bales.
Wheat	58,151	cwts.
Linseed	27,663	do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	3,707	do
Gingellyseed	941	do
Poppyseed	11,029	do
Groundnuts	1,155	do
Castorseed	1,121	do
Rice	3,403	do
Myrabolams	2,859	do
Cottonseed	10,315	do
Mowraseed	53	do
Gram	1,745	do
Joowar	6,134	do
Maize		nil

BOMBAY, MAY 01.

EXCHANGE—Tone Steady.

Bank T. T.	1s. 3 15-16d. to 31-32d.
Bank Demand	1s. 3 31-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D A	1s. 4 1-8d.
Do 6 do do	1s. 4 7-32d.
French Francs 3 do do	169 1-2
Marks 3 do do	137 3-4
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	138
Shanghai 30 do do	192 1-2
Japan 30 do do	149

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1/2 per cent. Tone quiet.

Cash	98·11
1st Settlement	98·9

Money Market, Tone

BANK RATE.—

Bank of England since	9th March	2 1-2	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do	14th April	5	do
Bank of Bengal do	28th do	4	do
Bank of Madras do	15th do	6	do

SEEDS.

LINSEED—Tone quiet but steady.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready	7	0	0
Forward Suttah May	7	2	0
September do	7	9	6

RAPESEED—Tone quiet

	Rs.	a.	p.
Brown Cawnpore, Ready newcrop	6	7	0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready	7	2	0
Yellow Guzerat Ready	7	3	0

POPPYSEED—Tone firm.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready	7	9	0

CASTORSEED—Tone quiet.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready	27	8	0

WHEAT.—Tone steady.

	Rs.	a.	p.	
White Delhi ready	4	10	6	per cwt
Do. Do forward	4	9	6	do.
Jubbulpore, Pessi	30	0	0	per c'dy

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry. terms)	168	156	...
Bengals, M. G (Ry terms)	177	167	...
Sind-Punjab M. G.	175	165	...
Oomrawatee (despts) (M.-G.)	181	175	...
Khandeish do.	...	173	167
Jalgaon do.	...	175	169
Khangaum fair staple (M.-G.)	182	176	ready
Do. do. do. do.	183	177	to-day
Karanja do. do. do.			
Akola do. do. do.			
Oomra, good staple (M.G.)	189	183	...
Dhamangaum Pooigaum (M.-G.)	186	180	...
Nagpore Kampti do	192	186	...
Broach (M.-G.)	205	202	199
Dharwar (S.-G)	...	...	207
Westerns	...	...	191

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone—quiet but steady

Estimated sales	8,000 bales
Imports	18,000 do.

May-June	June-July	July-Aug.
4·15	4·16	4·18
+1	+1	+1
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov
4·19	4·20	4·21
+1	+1	+1
Nov-Dec.	Dec-Jan.	Jan-Feb.
4·22	4·23	4·25
+1	+1	+1

COTTON.—In sympathy with the advices from the Home markets the local market is rather easier, but there is not much change in prices and business is consequently somewhat checked. Mills are buying quietly of ready cotton.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 9.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	easier
Surats	quiet
Good Bhownugger	.....
The Manchester Market has been	firm
2 1-2 per cent Consols	90 1/8
3 per cent Rentes	99
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	105 3/4
3 1-2 per cent Rupee Papers	65 3/4
Bar Silver	26 1/2

The sum of about £100,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	5	2	7
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	10	11	22
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	27	25	42
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	9	9	14
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	24	16	41
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	22	18	26
G Mahim and Worli	19	14	19
Water Division	0	0	0
North-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	17	27
Total	116	112	198
Total plague deaths to date	290,349	243,761	
Same date last year	50	38	106

SMALL-POX.

Attacks.	Deaths.
5	2

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender.) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional lines CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

DEATH.

W YATT—May 4, died at Lake House, Cheltenham, Augusta Warren, widow of the late G Neville Wyatt, of Peeprah, Champaran, in her 83rd years. (By telegram).

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ACRES—May 5, at Stanley Villa, Coonoor, the wife of A W Acres, South Indian Railway, Trichinopoly, of a son.

MAXWELL—May 2, at Simla, the wife of Major A G Maxwell, VIth Prince of Wales' Cavalry, of a son.

DEATH.

MITCHELL—May 3, at Trichinopoly, Norman Leslie Clarence, son of Alice Maude and N L Mitchell, Madras Police, aged 15 months.

KEMP & CO., LTD.,

BOMBAY.

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS.

The following specialties are renowned all over India, being made from standardised Drugs, by European Chemists.

CLOVERINE, Regd.

Red Clover compound with Iodide of Potassium. Highly recommended as a Blood Purifier, A powerful alterative for Boils, Scrofula, Ulcers, Climatic Eruptions, Rheumatism, &c. Per 4oz. bottle, Re. 1-4.

RINGWORM OINTMENT.

In 1oz. mud pots, with Trade Mark, a well-known cure for Ringworm, and parasitic skin diseases. 8 As. per pot.

PERFECT VITAL INVIGORATOR.

Contains powerful nerve foods, as Phosphorous, Damiana, Coca, &c., and is far ahead of any imported Tonic Syrup, in its unique combination of the most valuable Tonics and stimulants known, per bottle, Rs. 3.

Also in tablet form.

Bottles of 25,.........Re, 1.

Bottles of 100, ...Rs. 3.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 28m. Sun sets, 6h. 25m. High water, 3-11m. 4-7a., Low water, 9-8m., 10-35a. Aga Khan Hockey Tournaments 5-10 p.m.

ARRIVAL OF A MAHARAJA.—H. H. the Maharaja Kisansingji Ramsingji of Bharatpore, with forty followers arrived in Bombay yesterday and has put up in a bungalow at Warden Road.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per s. s. Nubia, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p. m. on Monday, the 15th Instant.

FOND OF WHISKY.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. J. Sanders Slater disposed of a case in which Inspector Hemsworth charged Sittaram Yeshwant, a young-lad, with stealing from the office of Mr. H. S. Smith, of Bakehouse Lane, Fort, five bottles of Haig's whisky and a pair of boots, of the collective value of Rs. 18. The accused was employed in the shop as a substitute and had stolen the property during the time he was in service. The office safe appeared to have been tampered with, but not opened. The accused, on pleading guilty, was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

ROBBING COTTON IN TRANSIT.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater Inspector Bodley charged Rahim Abu, with cutting open a bale of cotton, that was being conveyed in a cart on Tuesday, towards Byculla and stealing from it a quantity of cotton, while near the Gymkhana Pavilion the attention of Gangaram Soma, the driver of the cart, was called to the acts of the accused in the rear of the vehicle and discovering the mischief and the spoil, he raised an alarm and got the accused arrested. Accused pleaded guilty to the charge and admitted nine previous convictions. He was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for twenty months.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The Victoria String Band will play the following programme of music at Messrs. W. B. Green and Co's Apollo Bunder Restaurant, this evening, during dinner hours :—

March	Blaze away	Holzmann
Overture	Poet and Peasant	Suppe
Valse	La Fonta	Carl Kiefert
Selection	The Cherry Girl	Ivan Caryll
March	El Capitan	Souza
Valse	Unsere Kleinkinder	Zeihoer
Divertissement for two Cornets		Eilenberg
Cake Walk	At a Georgia Camp Meeting	K Mills

THEFT FROM A MILL.—At the Mazagone Police Court, yesterday morning before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Inspector Brewin charged one Goolam Mahomed Haji, a Mahomedan lad, with the theft of brass bushes and a file of the aggregate value of Rs. 2, the property of the Hindustan Spinning and Weaving Mills, situated at Arthur Road. It appeared that the accused who was not a Mill-hand, got access to the Mill premises on pretext of carrying food for his relatives working in the mills, and on Tuesday morning when he got a chance he picked up the brass bushes when he was arrested by a watchman at the gate of the Mills and made over to the police. The accused pleaded not guilty but the Magistrate convicted him on evidence and as he bore two previous convictions he was given three months' hard labour.

THE PUNJAB EARTHQUAKE FUND.

THE following further subscriptions to the Punjab Earthquake Relief Fund have been received by the Bank of Bombay:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Amount already acknowledged	27,621	6	0
James Mackintosh and Coy	100		
Khurshed Behramji of Bhavnagar	50		
"Toba" Sympathiser	25		
A Parsi Sympathiser	100		
Parsi Brothers R and P K	10		
A Parsi Lady	5		
Adina	10		
Ras Br K W Mulye	10		
Smaller Amount collected by the Edward Manufacturing Co Ld	51		
M J and Coy	25		
The Edward Manufacturing Co Ld	25		
Total	28,032	6	0

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use. The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case grey or white hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of more Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for The Mexican Hair Renewer. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

TRANSFER OF THE TRAMWAY PROPERTY.

Referring to the inordinate delay which has occurred in the transfer of the Tramway Company's property, the "Indu Parkash" remarks: There have been people who have blamed the Corporation for this delay. The fact, however, is that the old Company has shown itself to be so over-fond of litigation and has been so ingenuous in creating difficulty after difficulty, that the entire blame in the matter rests on their shoulders and not at all on those of the Corporation or Mr. Bingam, or the principals of Mr. Bingam—the Brush Electric Company. The central fact has to be always kept in mind that when the option to purchase the Tramway concern accrued to the Corporation four years ago the situation was "now or never."

INDIANS AND POLICE REFORM.

The "Indian Spectator" discourses: Lord Curzon said that it broke his heart to see that the first piece of criticism with which the publication of the Resolution on Police Reform was greeted, was that Indians were excluded from the competitive examination for the recruitment of the superior service in England, though a special service was locally created for Natives of India. We doubt very much whether Indians would have been gainers on the whole if, instead of the special service being created for them, they had been allowed to compete for the examination in England. If it be granted, as the Maharaja of Darbhanga was disposed to grant, that the superior ranks ought, for the present, to contain a certain proportion of Europeans, Indians who desire to distinguish themselves in the police are, as we pointed out some time ago, likely to appreciate the recommendation of the majority of the Commissioners better. It gives them more appointments and saves them the trouble of attending an English University and joining an English volunteer corps. Anyhow the Government of India were desirous of introducing the Indian element into the higher ranks of the police to a larger extent than at present; the question was referred to a Commission and the recommendation of the majority was adopted.

PUBLIC FAIRS ON THE ESPLANADE.

The question has been raised in the Native Press as to the alleged privilege of native shopkeepers to open stalls on the Esplanade free of charge. The "Rast Goftar" remarks: Some petty tradesmen and shopkeepers of Bombay have submitted a petition to the Government, with respect to the withheld permission for opening stalls on the Esplanade, free of charge, as usual, on the occasion of the Parsi Jashan of the month of Avan. It appears that the privilege of opening stalls for this fair, free of charge, had been enjoyed by the shopkeepers of the city for the last 70 years, which was for the first time withheld, last month, by the orders of the Executive Engineer of the Presidency. Though this fair is not a part and parcel of any religious ceremonies, as are some of the fairs held in the city by some other native communities, it has so long been associated with the occasion as almost to be treated as a traditional privilege; and any summary or high-handed action resulting in an absolute closing thereof, cannot but be resented as an insult to the community. Apart from this aspect of the case, there can be little doubt that the action of the Executive Engineer has been throughout very churlish, and likely to involve the Government in a serious imbroglio should any such orders be issued in future interfering with the fairs of other communities.

THE INDIAN CONGRESS DEPUTATION TO ENGLAND.

The "Indu Prakash" thus refers to the proceedings of the meeting convened by the Bombay Presidency Association at the Framji Cowasji Institute: Bombay has to be congratulated upon the manner in which she performed her part in choosing her representatives on the Deputation, that it was resolved at the last Congress to send to Enland, for the purposes of rousing public interest there in regard to India, and furthering the election prospects of those who are known to be genuine friends of India. The importance of reaching the British voter direct cannot possibly be minimized and the last time for it is the election time. If India's representatives are to speak with authority and if they are to be endowed with due dignity as the chosen spokesmen of this counry they must be elected with befitting eclat and ceremony. Bombay did well to hold a public meeting for the purpose and those who were present at it will be able to say with certainty that, in spite of the vacation and the plague it was one of the most successful meetings of the kind held in Bombay.

The "Rast Goftar" states :—At a public meeting held in Bombay under the auspices of the Presidency Association, the Hon. Mr. G. K. Gokhale and Mr. M. A. Jinna, barrister-at-law, were elected delegates, who will proceed to England during the next General Election for the purpose of enlightening the British public on Indian questions. The selection of the Hon. Mr. Gokhale will be hailed with delight all aver India, in that he enjoys the implicit faith and confidence of his countrymen, who have ere long acknowledged in various ways the numerous services he has rendered to them as a public man of great eminence and distinction. He is a tried man, who could be trusted to discharge the duties entrusted to him to the entire satisfaction of the country.

The "Gujerati" discourses :—A public meeting of the inhabitants of Bombay was held on Wednesday last for the purpose of choosing representatives from this presidency to join the Indian Congress Deputation proceeding to England. As was pointed out by the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah, the meeting had been convened to carry out the resolution that had already been passed at the last session of the National Congress to send a deputation to England. No less a man than Sir William Wedderburn moved that resolution. It is becoming increasingly clear that whilst our Conferences and Congresses are doing excellent work by way of diffusing political education, influencing official opinion and consolidating Indian feeling and opinion, the gross ignorance that prevails in England is a serious stumbling block in the path of reform, and that the official inertia in this country cannot be sensibly affected unless public opinion in England is educated.

BEGGING LETTERS.

HORSE-BREEDING ON CHURCH OF ENGLAND PRINCIPLES.

COLONEL W. LLOYD private secretary to the Duke of Westminster, told an amusing story this week at a meeting of the Chester Charity Organisation Society. The late Duke of Westminster, he said, once received the following letter :—

My Lord,—I am about to start a horse-breeding establishment in the Midlands. I shall be very grateful if you will finance me. I should like to add that this establishment will be carried on on strictly Church of England principles" (laughter).

The late Duke handed the letter to him (Colonel Lloyd, after writing across it, "Sorry I cannot finance the man, but should be glad to see Church of England gee-gees when they are ready" (laughter).

As showing the value of the Charity Organisation Society, Colonel Lloyd mentioned that the late Duke sent £10 to a gentleman who wrote from Lincoln's-inn-fields drawing a harrowing picture of a case of distress. When the gentleman wrote again in the following year, drawing a still more harrowing picture of a poor woman's distress, suspicions were aroused, and inquiries of the Charity Organisation Society showed that the man was an out and out impostor. The result was that the man received a term of imprisonment. He was a venerable-looking gentleman, extremely well-dressed, and lived in a good part of London. The detectives discovered that he had made £115 out of one case.

A LOVE ROMANCE IN NEW YORK.

THE "Daily Chronicle" New York correspondent says it has been announced that Miss Nancy Carnegie, a niece of Mr. Andrew Carnegie, was married a year ago secretly to Mr. James Hever her riding master. Mr. Carnegie interviewed on the subject said, "We are all delighted at the marriage." The "Daily Telegraph" correspondent states that Mr. Hever was formerly coachman to the bride's mother. The present announcement is made on the occasion of the return of the young couple from a tour in Europe, bringing with them an infant daughter. Mr. Hever was born in Ireland, 35 years ago, and raised as a foster-child by a prosperous Dublin family. When a young man he went to America and five years ago entered the service of Mrs. Thomas Carnegie, at Homewood, Pennsylvania. Miss Nancy Carnegie was fond of riding and driving and soon became good friends with the young Irishman. The friendship ripened into love. Hever despaired of his suit while he remained a coachman, and being too honourable to plan an elopement, he left Mrs. Carnege's employ, after informing her of his love for her daughter. In Pittsburg two years ago, Miss Nancy Carnegie was one of the bridesmaids at the marriage of the Earl of Yarmouth with Miss Alice Thaw.

IN the May number of the "World's Work" Mr. Henry Norman, M.P., produces budgets of motoring expenses which show that one can keep a small car for 24s. a week, total net cost. As for its simplicity, he says, any man or woman who has not an adequate understanding of it after a couple of months' use ought to push a perambulator.

DHARIWAL
BLANKETS, PURE
SUITINGS, WOOL.

COSTUME
CLOTHS
PURE SHAWLS
WOOL. (OR LOHIS).

FLANNELS PURE
WORSTEDS WOOL.
CASHMERES
SERGES
PURE REGIMENTAL
WOOL. SUPPLIES.

HOT WEATHER
SPECIALITY
TUSSAH SERGE
Rs. 1-8 per yard 27" Wide,

CHOLERA BELTS.

SAMPLES ON APPLICATION
TO
THE NEW EGERTON
WOOLLEN MILLS
CO., LD.,
DHARIWAL, PUNJAB.

DUCKETT'S MONUMENTAL WORKS.
EAST STREET, POONA.

A LARGE consignment of SUPERIOR MARBLE now coming in from Carrara, Italy. Over forty men employed. Machinery about to be installed. Memorials quickly erected anywhere and everywhere.

JUST PUBLISHED
THE POPULAR
VAMPING TUTOR
FOR THE
BANJO

An Instruction Book Illustrating by a Novel System of Diagrams and many examples the whole Art of effectively Playing accompaniments in all Keys by its aid any one may be shown how to Vamp on his Banjo even when there is no previous knowledge either of Music or of that instrument.

PRICE 1 RUPEE.

S. ROSE & Co. have the finest selection of BANJOES in India, by Commerer, Essex Dullas, Temlett, Riley-Baker, etc., etc.

BANJO MUSIC and FITTINGS, The largest, best, and cheapest stock in India.

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The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MAY 11, 1905.

CONCERNING INDORE.

THE newly issued report on the administration of Indore may, in some respects, be taken as a reply to the complaints of which we heard so much at the close of last year from old subjects of the State. One of the most bitter of those complaints had reference to the reduction of the army. To reduce its strength, said our correspondents, was to reduce the prestige of the State and to bring it down to the level of a British district—this though the Agent to the Governor-General at the time of the Maharaja Holkar's resignation promised that Government would maintain the rights and privileges of the State. In the administration report we find it stated that the strength of the State army, exclusive of Imperial Service Troops, has been reduced by more than half. Of cavalry instead of 1,563 there is now a force eight hundred strong. Instead of 3,069 infantry there is now but one thousand, and of artillery, instead of 692, two hundred and ten. The total present strength, therefore, is 2,100, whereas at the time the present minor Maharaja succeeded the strength was 5,324. Mr. Nanak Chand, the Minister, tells us that the present budget of the whole army, including Imperial Service Troops, is eight lakhs against eleven lakhs in the previous year. There will, he says, be a permanent saving under this of three lakhs, minus thirty-five thousand rupees, which is the amount of pension allowed to discharged men. The explanation now officially offered for this reduction in the Army expenditure is the urgent call for funds upon which the development of the State depends. The Council of Regency "could do no better than to reduce expenditure which is not absolutely necessary at present, or in the near future and thereby save money for opening up the country, constructing much required buildings in the districts and carrying out general reforms during the minority of his Highness." For the consolation of Indore Conservatives, it is explained that it will be open to the Maharaja on coming to power to consider the question of increasing the strength of the army, and this fact has been placed on record. It is also mentioned that the strength of the Imperial Service Troops is two hundred transport carts, when fully made up, and a cavalry escort of two hundred men.

As to the re-division of the State, which was also complained of as a breach of faith, we are told that the change was effected for the sake of better control and equal distribution of work in the mahals of similar grade. The revenue demanded during the year was thirty-eight lakhs and of that, thirty lakhs have been collected. The amount of arrears is equivalent to twenty per cent and of this more than half is due from the Ijardars; the remainder from the Khalsa villages. With regard to past arrears it is recorded that Rs. 79,936 was recovered in cash and Rs. 21,20,585 was set off in adjustment of account to the following details:—In commemoration of the Coronation of his Majesty the King-Emperor, Rs. 14,61,754; Munafa to the Ijardars, Rs. 19,000; Laoni Tota, Rs. 2,96,876; Remission for wet land Rs. 73,000; miscellaneous items, due to death, desertion, absconding etc., Rs. 2,69,954. Some of the figures, at all events, tell their own story. With regard to the settlement of the pergana of Dhargaon, we are told that the ex-Maharaja issued an order directing that the assessment should be enhanced by over twenty-five per cent. Later, the order was cancelled and the assessment was increased by 50 per cent. By this arrangement the demand rose from Rs. 35,093 to Rs. 53,539. As large arrears resulted, the Council resolved to maintain the first order and further directed that the revenue demand in excess of it should be remitted where in arrears, and refunded by a set-off against the current demand if recovered. The actual income of the State from all sources during the past official year was Rs. 53,43,997 and the expenditure Rs. 58,92,934, not very successful financial management it will be observed, though the year closed with a total cash balance of Rs. 1,30,20,759. The State has a crore in the hands of the Government of India, a crore in Promissory Notes and considerable assets in famine loans to neighbouring States and taccavi and other advances to the ryots.

In the tale of progress we find it recorded the institution of a Criminal Investigation Department, an organisation against dacoity which induced nearly sixty Sondhia outlaws to come in. Concerning these it was decided that their past misdeeds need not be too carefully scrutinised, provided their future good conduct could be secured. Other notorious characters were captured. The jail system has been improved. For the first time in the history of the State, the Forest Department has introduced regular fellings and the forests will hereafter be treated scientifically. At a sacrifice of nearly a lakh and a half of rupees, the Council has given "relief to the poor and a stimulus to the trade" by passing a new tariff. Its principal features are the abolishing of Latha, which was an extra tax when prices went up to a certain point, on export and import duties on food grains of all kinds, duties on salt, jaggery, country oil, betel leaves and many other articles. Inter-mahal duty has also been abolished. Octroi is in force only in forty-eight of the principal towns, and to remove the constant complaints from the Abkari contractors of underselling each other on the Indore-Khandwa border, the Central Provinces Government and the Indore Durbar have agreed to keep a shopless zone of two miles on either side of the border, similar to that which prevails on the Khandesh border. Under Public Works, we find a road programme of thirty-three lakhs and a building programme representing over fifty and a half, spread over five or six years. Projects for about a hundred miles of roads will be completed during the current year. A new Town Hall and rest-houses for the use of European officers of the State do not appear to be of very pressing necessity, but they are included in the list of public works. The condition of the people seems to have improved, but there are grounds for fearing that some destitution must be felt before the end of the present year. Public health has been fairly good and plague less virulent than in former periods. It is reported that inoculation was more popular this year than before, over four thousand persons submitting themselves to the operation. Educational interests have not been overlooked and Indore has now 301 high schools.

SPIDER-SILK. SPIDER-SPUN silk is one of the natural products of Madagascar. In the interior of the island, webs of this insect are met with, spun many feet across the walks or avenues, and strong enough to bear the weight of a light bamboo-cane, writes the "Society of Arts Journal." As long ago as 1900, a piece of silk, 18 yards long and 18 inches wide, of a golden yellow, was one of the exhibits at the Paris Exposition. To weave this 100,000 yards of 24-strand thread was required; 25,000 spiders provided the web for it, which gives a rate of 96 yards from each spider. The natives were employed to collect the spiders, and were paid by the hundred. They brought the insects, but were not particular as to their condition in gathering and they arrived mostly dead in the baskets. The silk had then to be wound off from the spiders with some difficulty. Many methods have been tried to wind off the silk from the living spiders without injuring them. They were first confined in match-boxes, the thread brought through a hole and carefully wound off. Finally a frame was contrived with twenty-five small guillotines in which as many spiders were secured; the head, thorax and legs were kept free, but out of the way of the web, for, when this is being wound off, the spiders are given to breaking it with their legs, if they can. Whether this spider-silk can eventually take its place as a textile industry is not certain, for the expense of collecting it is still heavy. The savages of Paraguay are said to have known of this silk for centuries. Venezuela also possesses a spinning spider, that affects palm trees as a dwelling and produces yellow, and sometimes white silk. The United States official entomologist is of opinion that the difficulty experienced in preventing the spiders from devouring one another, makes it unlikely that the silk can ever become a commercial success, for segregation of the insects is imperative and troublesome. Attempts to utilise the spider-silk proved it to be more expensive than ordinary silk. The Madagascar creature is called Nephila Madagascariensis. It is not poisonous as to bite, though its legs cause irritation. The female lays her eggs in a silky cocoon about an inch in diameter and yellow in colour, fading to white after two or three months, when several hundreds of the young insects break through the shell and come out. They are then as big as a pin's head. By three months, the female spider is two and a half inches long, the male growing only to one-sixth of her size. These insects are carniverous, and they prefer forest life. In old gardens and parks near Tamatave they flourish by the million, apparently peaceful and gregarious, but when food gets scarce they quarrel and eat each other up. When experimenters first tried to domesticate them, they were placed in a wire cloth case. This they covered with webs, so closely that even mosquitos—part of their natural prey—could not enter in, and wild hunger was the consequence. The stronger devoured the weaker and the few that survived were taken out alive. They were enormous. The spider does not resent handling. The missionary, who first studied its habits and tried to utilise it, discovered that after the formation of the web, which is also the laying period, it can be reeled off five or six times in a month, the insect then dies having given about 4,000 yards of web. The native girls, who reel it off, have a basket in which are the live spiders. One dozen of them are manipulated at a time, the ends of the webs drawn out, collected in one thread, that is passed over a metal hook, and reeled off by working a pedal. When an insect's web is exhausted, it is replaced without stopping the wheel, and finally the despoiled spiders are returned to their park or garden home and require ten days to recuperate before they can be operated on again. The silk when ready is calculated to cost eight pounds sterling per pound, a very high price. Until some inexpensive method is invented for preventing the spiders from fighting and consuming each other, there is not much chance of this silk becoming an easily marketable commodity.

A CHINESE EDITOR. AN editor who is above the law should be a happy man. But there seems to be only one such individual in the world and he flourishes in China, of all places. In countries where libel and defamation laws are undeveloped the editorial thunder is invariably tempered by shotguns and a virile public opinion. But there is a journalist in Hankow who is in the enviable position of lecturing and libelling the public as he likes without fear of legal or other consequences. It seems that the Viceroy Chang Chih-tung has bought the Chinese newspaper "Hank'ou Jehpao" and has appointed a cashiered district magistrate as editor. The Viceroy's paper cannot, of course, criticise his Excellency's administration. Decapitation would probably follow undue freedom in that direction, but Jen Shu-tse, the disgraced magistrate, has compensations in the free abuse and slander of everybody else. He has brought more than the freedom of the Bench to the exercise of his editorial functions. Aggrieved persons have no means of redress, for the law cannot be set in motion and physical chastisement of the editor would seem to be dangerous. It is not possible for any other journalist in the world to reach the high altitude of this Chinese newspaper man. "It is the Viceroy's orders. Complain to his Excellency if you can." So does he talk to infuriated persons whose characters are blackened and interests damaged by his journal; and doubtless he gains much satisfaction in consequence. It does not appear that the "Hank'ou Jehpao" or Hankow "Daily News" is much of a terror to real evil doers. Its conductor was dismissed from his position as a district magistrate for conduct unbecoming an official and for other misdemeanours. In China where much is tolerated in officials, this indicates a great deal. Something of the complaints against his protege has, however, reached Viceroy Chang Chih-tung who has lately appointed over the ex-magistrate a prefect as chief editor. Still, an official journal run by officials who are free to criticise and denounce all but the administration is likely to be too exciting a publication for a peaceful community. It is possible only in China. Anywhere else the official journal is a formless mass without a soul, but we can suffer it more gladly than a production of the type of the "Hank'ou Jehpao." Journalists to whom excessively strict libel laws are a perpetual menace and who stand to be shot at by enterprising and impecunious individuals may, however, regard Jen Shu-tse as a sort of Nemesis. It may be a satisfaction to reflect that somewhere in the world there exists an editor who can afford to flout the "many headed" without fear of adverse results.

THE Viceroy has so much improved in health that he was able to attend the farewell dinner given by his Staff to Colonel and Lady Ulrica Baring on Monday evening.

So far as at present can be ascertained, the spur at Dharamsala on which the Gurkha cantonments stood seems quite safe, there being no signs of any radical disturbance of the ground in any part.

EXPERIMENTS are to be made with the electric lighting of carriages on the Madras Railway, and the trial vehicles are now being fitted up at Perambore.

BALANCES held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of April 1903 Rs. 16,08,35,000, April 1904 Rs. 15,45,93,000, April 1905 Rs. 14,48,27,000.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti-Valley Railway, for the week ending 25th March, 1905 amounted to Rs. 21,185, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 4,112. Total earnings from 1st January to 25th March 1905 Rs. 2,42,386, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 51,505.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway, for the week ending 25th March, 1905, amounted to Rs. 1,674, being an decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 561. Total earnings from 1st January to 25th March 1905 were Rs. 25,756, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 2,277.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantij Railway, for the week ending 25th March, 1905, amounted to Rs. 3,314, being an decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 525. Total earnings from 1st January to 25th March 1905, Rs. 50,670, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 4,820.

THE Survey Department are about to take observations in and about Dehra with a view to seeing whether any of the natural features of the valley have been affected by the earthquake. Similar observations will be made at Dharmsala in the Kangra Valley and along the Dhaoladhar range.

THE Punjab offices move up from Lahore to Simla this week. Sir Denzil Ibbetson, Officiating Lieutenant-Governor, will arrive at Barnes Court on Saturday next. He will probably visit the Kangra Valley at a later period of the year. All necessary relief measures are being actively carried out there and in Kulu by executive officers on the spot.

MR. HUGO V. PEDERSEN, the celebrated Danish portrait painter, has just arrived in Colombo. His sketch of the procession of the Delhi Durbar, says the "Ceylon Observer," has by no means been completed yet; the picture itself will be worked upon in Copenhagen. It will be 20ft. in length and, to judge from the sketch, will be a truly great work of art. Mr. Pedersen intends making sketches from life in India during the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales.

SEVERAL methods of rain-making are practised in China, but, according to the Canton correspondent of the "China Mail," much the same methods are also resorted to for securing fine weather. He says:—"The attempt of the Viceroy to secure fine weather by means of salvoes of Artillery, both at noon and at midnight, having failed, the officials have fallen back on the more ancient, if equally unsatisfactory, method of propitiating the tutelary god of the city it is true the condition is serious. The farmers can do nothing but mope like drenched hens in an exposed coop, amidst the continuous gloom and rain. The mulberry trees, too, need the sun to develop their leaves, or the silk output will be seriously handicapped."

A REUTER telegram reports that the "New York Times" states that the Frank Zotti Steamship Company has been organised, with a capital of 2,000,000dols., for the transportation of emigrants to the United States from Mediterranean ports, including Trieste and Fiume.

NEARLY every day some one invents or discovers a new use for the telephone. One day the girl at "Central" received this message: "Hello! Say, Central, I have put the receiver of the 'phone in the baby's cradle, and if she wakes up and cries, call me up at No. 71." It must have been an unusually absent-minded woman who sent in the message: "Oh, Central! Ring me up in fifteen minutes, so that I won't forget to take the bread out of the oven." If someone finds it necessary to take a train the operator at the exchange will receive some such message as this: "Central, ring me up half an hour before the 2.17 train in the morning. See if it's late before you call me, please." There are about thirty subscribers who are called regularly every morning by the telephone instead of by an alarm-clock.

VERESTCHAGIN'S picture, "The Durbar," which has been brought by Lord Curzon, represents the entry of the King, when Prince of Wales, into Delhi in January 1876. The Prince rides on an elephant, accompanied by a brilliant retinue, in which many distinguished Englishmen and Indians may be recognised. The ultimate destination of the picture, it is presumed, is the Victoria Memorial at Calcutta, which will be opened by the King's son next winter. Verestchagin spent two years in India, and made extended tours in the northern hill states. At Simla he called on Lord Cromer, then Captain Baring, private secretary to Lord Northbrook. Mme. Verestchagin relates that her husband had the greatest difficulty in finding the Viceregal residence till he came to a house in the courtyard of which was a mountain of empty champagne bottles. "Only the Viceroy of India can live here," the artist said to himself, and he was right.

LIKE ATTRACTS UNLIKE.

REPLY TO PROFESSOR PEARSON'S THEORY.

FOR many years it has been believed that wives are not only like their husbands, but that, on the contrary, they are as a rule the very opposite of what their husbands are. It has been assumed as proved that both parties to the marriage contract have sought to acquire—perhaps unconsciously—the characteristics which they each lack.

But recently an observer so patient as Professor Karl Pearson has been maintaining the contrary. He holds that like mates with like. The blue-eyed man seeks by natural impulse the blue-eyed woman. The long-armed man has an overwhelming desire to marry the long-armed woman. No longer does the delightfully impudent retrousse nose appeal irresistibly to the dignified Roman proboscis. Those who "rub noses" are declared to be arranged in couples, equally aquiline or equally retrousse.

No one has arisen to dispute this new doctrine. And therefore, as a mere looker-on, I venture with humility to enter a protest against its teaching. I base my objection to the latest creed on an every day observation of life, which may not be worth much, but must be worth something.

I hold, then, writes A. M. B., in the "Daily Express" that a man mates with a woman, who offers him something different from what he already has. He seeks a contrast—and, be it noted, a supplement—to his own gifts. I find that tall men are habitually attracted by short women, and short women by tall men; that dark men wed fair women, thin men marry plump women, and fat men thin women; the strong men have a curious bias towards delicate women, and that men who are physically inert are carried captive by women who are physically active.

A GOOD REASON.

And it seems to me that there is a good reason for this. The law of nature touches us at every turn, in spite of civilisation and its convention. It is for ever prompting us to act in obedience to it, and while we obey continually we also obey as rule unconsciously. Anyhow, we obey.

Now, Nature abhors the abnormal just as much as she abhors a vacuum. She is continually striving for the normal—"so careful of the type she seems," as Tennyson told us long ago. And it is quite obvious that in compelling us, however, unconsciously, to select persons unlike ourselves as our mates for life, she is maintaining the normal of our race and preserving its type.

Otherwise, of course, if tall persons invariably wedded we might in time become a race of giants, or, of short persons continually mated, a race of pigmies. The continuous blend of fair people would in the end produce a nation of albinos, and the blend of uniformly dark people would create a race with a complexion of negroid hue.

And there would be this additional feature in modern nations—that in place of national characteristics, there would be established distinct groups more and more sharply separated as the years went by, and tending in consequence to want of national unity, and so to national disintegration. Our English race would be divided up into tribes, of whom some would be very tall, some very short, some extremely fair, and some as extremely dark; some strong and some weak, some delightfully healthy and some deplorably delicate. The normal would be absent, and the type would disappear.

MORAL AND INTELLECTUAL.

Nor would this be true only of our external and physical character. It would equally affect the moral and intellectual characteristics of our race. If it is the law that talent would only wed with talent and stupidity with stupidity, that amiability should be grafted on amiability, vice on vice, and virtue on virtue, what fearful extremes of each would be rampant in our society. How terribly disreputable would large groups inevitably become. How terribly respectable would other groups appear.

And, again, as like would approximate and consort with like, our English counties would be alternately bread wastes of vice and equally broad desolations of virtue. We should have counties abnormally stupid and counties dangerously clever. Our police would become supernaturally sharp, but then, on the other hand, our thieves would be cunning beyond comprehension.

But there is a still stronger argument in favour of the preferential attraction of the unlike. It is provided by a far wider and deeper truth than lies in mere difference of height and complexion. It is provided, indeed, by the essential difference in sex. What woman admires an effeminate man? Where is the man who will fall down and worship a mannish woman? It is the very unlikeness which compels this eternal quest for a mate—the essential differences which lead to the demand of the one sex for the attributes of the other. Not like to like, but like in difference.

PAINTING THE LILY.

But does not all this argument seem as idle as painting the lily or killing the slain? Surely I am right in saying that daily experience vindicates the old human bias on which Professor Pearson throws doubt? In our drawing-rooms, in our streets, in our place of public resort, we have evidence abounding of the unlike who are like, of the distinct individualities which throng to accomplish the complete life. Watch your friends at play and in society, at the dance or in the salons. Note the married of your acquaintance and see if what I say be not what you observe.

And, further still, observe the children of your friends—see how nearly always the boy resembles his mother, the girl her father; how the characteristics of the female parent are transmitted to the male offspring and those of the male parent to the female offspring. Was there ever a great man who had not first a great mother? That, too, is a law of nature—lest the boy be too entirely masculine and the girl too entirely feminine. So the pendulum of Nature swings back to the normal, and thus out of divergence the unity of the type is preserved.

For these reasons, then and for others I cannot now consider, I prefer the old idea to the new. For just as the night is mated to the moon, or as the cloud is drawn to the sun, or as labour seeks for rest or hunger cries for bread, so do I think that man is moved towards woman and woman towards man to make good for both the defects of each.

DARING ATTEMPT AT ROBBERY.

A daring attempt was made yesterday to steal a bag of money belonging to the Bank of Bombay. It appears that a cart loaded with thirty-five bags of money, each containing Rs. 2,000, was being unloaded at the Paper Currency Office, when one Hira Nathoo, a Purdesi who was dressed like a Marwari, picked up a bag and was about to run away when he was seized by Mr. Nadirsha Cooverji, a shroff of the Bank, and given in charge of the police. The man will be placed before Mr. J. Sanders Slater at the Esplanade Police Court.

THIRTY young doctors and lady doctors attending the St. Petersburg Institute of Experimental Medicine have had themselves inoculated with plague virus, and have shut themselves up in absolute seclusion in Fort Alexander I. for the purpose of studying the symptoms and developments of the plague. They have no servants, and are living under communal rules, each working and living in a separate cell. Thirty other medical men and women have already announced their desire to take their places when the time comes.

THE Hon. Henry Dalglish, the Labour Premier of Western Australia, was, perhaps, the most interesting figure at the recent Premiers' Conference in Hobart. It was the first occasion on which the leader of a Labour party had appeared in such a gathering. Mr. Dalglish was a clerk in the office of the Chief Commissioner of Police in Melbourne when, seven years ago, he threw up his post and migrated to Western Australia. After two years' residence there he was elected by Subiaco, a workingmen's suburb of Perth, the capital. He succeeded the Hon. W. H. James, K.C. (now Agent-General for Western Australia in London), as Premier.

FRENCH NEUTRALITY.

STATEMENT BY MR. BALFOUR.

BALTIC FLEET'S MOVEMENTS.

JAPANESE ADVANCE IN MANCHURIA.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 9.

In the House of Commons, to-night, Mr. Balfour, replying to Mr. Walton, said that the French Ambassador in London had supplied the following information :—

As soon as Admiral Rozhdestvensky's presence in Kamranh Bay was known, representations were sent to St. Petersburg, the result of which was that the Tsar himself ordered instructions to be telegraphed for him to leave Kamranh Bay immediately. The Russians were subsequently reported to be at Honkohe Bay, a few miles north. Admiral Jonquieres was then sent from Saigon and found Admiral Rozhdestvensky there, though not within territorial limits, thereupon the Governor of Indo-China, who had been instructed to see that neutrality was respected, sent the Resident at Nhatrang to ask Admiral Rozhdestvensky to leave and he promised to leave on the 3rd instant.

As regards the reports of assistance from the French authorities at Kamranh Bay, Mr. Balfour said he was informed that only two Frenchmen were there, and neither of them officials but holders of concessions from the French Government.

Russian correspondents in Manchuria concur in believing that the Japanese are moving slowly and surely, the screen of their advanced posts being so impenetrable that cavalry can learn nothing.

LONDON, MAY 10.

A telegram from Nhatrang, dated the 9th instant, states that Admiral Rozhdestvensky, who has been cruising off the Bay of Banfong for several days, left to-day with the whole of his fleet.

The Circum-Baikal Railway is blocked owing to an avalanche.

REFORM IN RUSSIA.

Proposed National Assemblies.

A MINISTER'S SCHEME.

LONDON, MAY 10.

The Zemstvos' Congress at Moscow has closed after approving a programme providing for the creation of two Assemblies, the first to be chosen by Universal Suffrage and the second consisting of delegates from Autonomous Institutions.

The Russian Minister of the Interior has drafted a scheme, which is liable to modification for, the establishment of a form of Parliament of two Houses of which the Lower would consis of 550 elected deputies, while the existing Council of the Empire would constiiute the Upper.

DESTRUCTIVE TORNADO.

A destructive tornado has taken place in America which razed a track of one hundred feet in width throughout the length of the town of Marquette in Kansas. 24 inhabitants were killed and 35 injured.

ANTI-SEMITIC OUTBREAK.

Many Killed and Wounded.

An anti-Semitic outbreak has taken place at Jitomir in which twelve were killed and fifty wounded. The outbreak was attended by fierce fighting as the Jews had been forwarded and were armed.

JAPANESE PRINCE IN ROME.

Prince and Princess Arisugawas were received at the Quirinal yesterday.

GOVERNMENT AND SIR ANTONY.

Vote of Censure Defeated.

MR. WYNDHAM EXPLAINS.

The House of Commons, by 315 against 252, last night, rejected Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman's vote of censure in connection with the Sir Antony Macdonell incident.

Mr. Wyndham made a personal explanation in which he affirmed his adherence to the union and devolution. His resignation, he said, was due to a personal misunderstanding and for which he himself was partly to blame. He exculpated Sir Antony Macdonell regarding the latter's misconception of his views.

The Ulster Unionists who did not vote refuse to support the Government till Sir Antony is removed to another post.

THE CHESTER CUP RACE.

The Result.

LONDON, MAY, 10.

The following is the result of the race for the Chester Cup run this day :—

Imari	1
Mark Time	2
Throwaway	3

Ten horses started. The betting at the start was 100 to 8 Imari, 4 to 1 Mark Time, 6 to 1 Throwaway.

The race was won by three quarters of a length, he same distance between the second and third.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

Red and White Roses Win.

LONDON, MAY 9.

Lancashire has beaten Leicestershire by nine wickets.

Yorkshire has beaten Gloucester by an innings and 55 runs.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

KAISER ON UNGODLINESS.

The Punishment of Russia.

JAPAN THE SCOURGE OF GOD.

LONDON, MAY 9.

A Berlin Church paper publishes a characteristic speech of the Kaiser to the Naval recruits on the 9th March, in which his Majesty said he feared that ungodliness was penetrating the German Army and he hoped it would not be punished some day as Russia was now being punished by the Japanese who were acting as God's scourge like Attila and Napoleon.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 10.

At a meeting of delegates from the provisional committee appointed to make arrangements for the reception of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, a sub-committee was appointed to make all necessary arrangements for a public meeting to be called at an early date by the Sheriff of Calcutta. The Lieutenant Governor will be invited to preside.

A HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL.

An appeal signed by a number of homeopathic practitioners and supported by Maharaja Sir Jotindra Mohan Tagore, Raja Peary Mohan Mookerjee and Mr. Justice Saroda Churn Mitra is in circulation for the establishment of a homeopathic hospital in Calcutta.

ADMINISTRATION OF JAILS IN BENGAL.

The Resolution on the administration of the Bengal jails for 1904 states that the total number of persons in prison during the year was 116,988 as against 120,691 in 1903 ; but the daily average population rose slightly from 19,558 to 19,986. The Inspector-General's recommendations on the subject of diet were received and accepted in the course of the year and a number of important changes have now been introduced. The most important ot these econsist in the allowance of a ration of fish in all prisons in Bengal where fish is the staple food of the population, an increase in the provision of oil and salt and an extension to Superintendents of a wider discretion in the matter of altering diet in accordance with local requirements and providing special diets in the case of jails largely peopled by prisoners drawn from aboriginal tribes.

BORDER TROUBLE.

The following press communique has been issued :—

The Government of India have received news of an act of aggression by some Afghan Khassadars from Dhakka on the village of Smatzai on the Kabul river just within British border. It appears that a broken boat came ashore at Smatzai and on men being sent by Sarhang of Dhakka to demand its restitution the Smatzai villagers maintained their right to it as driftwood. On the evening of the 8th inst., some Afghan Khassadars from Kam Dhakka came to the fields south of upper Smatzai and opened fire on the village, and while our Khassadars at Smatzai were repelling what they thought was an attempt to capture their village, another party of Afghan Khassadars crossed the river on a raft and floated off the wood in dispute. The Afghans then asked a Smatzai for a truce to carry off a wounded man which was acceded to, whereupon all the Afghan Khassadars left the spot and none have returned. The incident was probably the unauthorised act of a too zealous petty Afghan officer and is not likely to give rise to any serious difficulty.

PERSIAN GULF AFFAIRS.

AN incident that might have had serious consequences occurred recently in the Persian Gulf. The nephew of Shaikh Esau, Ali Benama, who does not emulate the virtues generally practised by his uncle, is too often the cause of disturbances of various degrees of importance. One of his followers and the servant of a German in Bahrein recently had a quarrel. The German's servant fled to his master's house, but was followed there by several of Ali Benama's faction. These continued to beat and maltreat the servant until his master came on the scene and tried to defend him. The German was then beaten and seriously injured by the Shaik's men. The British Consul reported the matter to Shaik Esau and demanded that the six men who had attacked the German should be given up for adequate punishment, but the Shaik did not at first see the force of this. H. M. S. Redbreast was told off to furnish a party to find and capture the men ; the delinquents then were given up. They were bound and ordered to receive twenty stripes each with one of his Majesty's Cat-o'nine-tails. This was at first wielded very gently by an Arab told off for the duty. But as he did not perform it satisfactorily an A. B., of the Redbreast was deputed to take his place. This had the desired effect in moderating Ali Benama's superfluous energy for the time being.

Shaik Esau also got into trouble with the British authorities on some other score, for which Major Cox insisted on a thousand rupee fine as satisfaction. There was considerable delay about the paying of this, and finally the Shaik was given twenty-four hours in which to comply. His Majesty's ships in the Persian Gulf were ordered up, the Redbreast, which had surveyed the basin in a previous visit, was ordered to take up her station there. She, the Sphinx and another vessel supplied men for landing in case of contumacy on the part of Shaik Esau. It was arranged that if the twenty-four hours, which ended at eight in the morning with an added hour of grace, should pass without the Shaik's complying with Major Cox's demand, one hundred and fifty armed men should land, march on Rufa, a fort belonging to the Shaik and situated some miles inland and guarded by six hundred of Esau's rifle men, attack it, and bring the Shaik to book. As it drew near to nine o'clock there was naturally much excitement among the navy men who were ready in the boats, but just before nine it was seen that a party headed with a red flag were moving towards the British Consul's house, and as the signal for landing did not follow, it was concluded that all had ended peaceably. The men were ordered to return to their ships, and it may be hoped that Shaik Esau complied with the orders of the Resident.

Another diversion, display of power or of righteous indignation, whichever it may seem to be, was caused by a resolute search for the children of two Arab women who had been kidnapped by slave-dealers. The women flung themselves at the feet of Admiral Atkinson-Willes, when he happened to be on shore, and besought his intervention. He learned the place the children had been carried off to, and ordered one of his Majesty's vessels to go there and demand the delivery of the children. Unfortunately these had been already carried away elsewhere and the only satisfaction that could be had was to take possession of the slave-dealer's own children and failing these, for they were too young to remove, to carry away into freedom some other lately made slaves, which was done successfully.

Russian Agents or Consuls have not yet been appointed to Bunder-Abbas or elsewhere and it would certainly seem as if Russia had quite enough on hand just now in the Far East, both on land and sea, without undertaking new responsibilities in the Persian Gulf.

NOTES FROM PARIS.

The Shooting at Limoges.

ENGLISH ARTISTS IN FRANCE.

THE HOLIDAY MULTITUDE.

PARIS, APRIL 21.

The shooting at Limoges has given the Socialists just the opportunity for which they were looking. Their hostility towards the Government has been most marked during the past few weeks, and they gave further proof of it this afternoon by their attitude in the Chamber. Ever since M. Delcasse's somewhat unfortunate explanation with regard to the massacre of St. Petersburg, the extreme wing of the Ministerialist party and the Socialists, in varying degrees of redness, have regarded him as a suspect—as a Reactionary, and little better than a Nationalist. The fear of an embroglio with Germany whetted their axes, and they have made daily attacks upon the trend of the Minister's policy, both in Morocco and elsewhere. M. de Pressense, in an article of great bitterness in a recent issue of L'Humanite, the organ of Jean Jaures, declared that M. Delcasse was no true friend, even of the Entente Cordiale, doing, indeed, all that he could to prevent it, and only yielding to superior pressure. This tragic incident at Limoges has immensely strengthened the hands of the dissidents. The body of persons interested in and competent to follow foreign politics in the large mass of the Socialists is relatively small, but an affair such as yesterday's is a battle cry to rally every man. That is why considerable anxiety exists in official Ministerial quarters as to the effect of the incident on the loyalty of the advanced adherents of the Bloc.

The true significance of Limoges should not be lost sight of. It is not an economic but a revolutionary struggle. The real struggle is not over hours and rates of pay, but over the retention of General Tournier in the command of the military district. This strike is an anti-military demonstration—a demonstration against the uniform and compulsory service. That makes the conflict between troops and people particularly dangerous as a symptom of social unrest. Neither is the episode at all clear. There are at least half-a-dozen different versions in circulation. According to one it was the dragoons, who, becoming exasperated, fired ; according to another, the infantry who dealt out death. No two stories are alike as to responsibility. It is not as yet established whether there was a definite order to fire, after blank cartridge had been used and proper warnings given, or whether individual soldiers levelled their rifles in response to volleys of stones from the rioters. Certain lessons may be derived from these occurrences. One is that the authorities are not generally happy in France in their efforts to cope with disorder. Meetings are proscribed and the crowd irritated by a withdrawal of the ordinary rights of citizenship, until it is hardly to be wondered at that they become tigerish in their nature, with a resultant conflict between force and faction. The Socialists, already powerful enough to seriously disquiet the bourgeois elements in the country, will certainly find new fuel in Limoges. There will be a breaking of Government ware before very long, and the Socialist potter may get his opportunity. Limoges is a disagreeable cry for the hustings.

The first impression of the excellence of the work exposed by foreign artists at the National Society of Fine Arts is confirmed by subsequent visits. Native critics warn their compatriots of the danger of being suspassed in certain directions by a young and ardent school of English and Americans. Whilst the Anglo-Saxon work is not uniformly good, it contrasts in sincerity and sobriety with much that is brilliant and meretricious by even some great names at the Avenue d'Antin. Birmingham seems in process of becoming quite an art centre. Miss Kate Bunce, for instance, has a picture entitled Le Souvenir, which is a remarkably good piece of pre-Raphaelitism. It shows that the Midland school equips its students with a perfect knowledge of design. We have previously noted the work of Mr. Maxwell Armfield which is quite good in the same direction. Mr. Henry Bishop has two clever Moroccan scenes, one of Tangiers and the others entitled Twilight, which have both caught the distinct atmosphere of the East. Mr. Stephen Haweis, the son of the late well-known London clergyman, has a golden little landscape to which, indeed, he gives the title, Paysage d'Or. Mr. Haweis has studied to produce quality, and he has largely succeeded. The russet brown of the trees, the carefully-considered ground and the sky, that gives the proper sensation of infinity, are all instances of labour applied to proper ends without a parade of too obvious means.

Very much the same effect is obtained by Miss Mary Davis, a London artist, who has a fascinating little picture of a clump of trees standing upon a slightly raised knoll. The ground is perfectly managed, but the top of the picture is wanting, perhaps, in a little lightness. This landscape, hung just above Miss Bunce's work, represents a British cosy corner of the salon, where femininity is triumphant. One may, indeed, say that young English ladies score numerous successes at the "Nationale" this year. Miss Beatrice How has a pretty and clever study in "Consolation" a mother restoring the smiles to a little tear-stained baby's face. A portrait sketch of a young woman, also, represents soundness and artistic comeliness. Another extremely clever young artist, Miss Marion Powers, whose work has been mentioned in these columns, is, I believe, an American, though born in London. She has an interior entitled "Le Bouquet," which is a masterpiece in its way of deft and delicate painting of household objects. A somewhat ugly corner of a park, but most effectively treated, showing, as it does, a glimpse of houses through the trees, is the work of Mr. Campbell Macpherson, a native of St. John's, Newfoundland. The British colonial element, indeed, is quite strong. Mr. Bunny, an Australian, exhibits knowledge of the craft in a portrait of his wife; Mr. Morrice, whose work must appeal to cultivated taste for its quiet beauty and refinement, has had the most pleasing of his pictures, a marine study at St. Malo, bought by the State. Mr. Morrice is a Canadian. In portraiture we have Miss Biddy Macdonald, well-known at the International Society, and the foundress of a school in England. Her Lady Alec Egerton is strong and well considered. Less good is the work of a Scottish painter, Auston, Brown, whose portrait of a lady in Chinese mantle is noticeable more for its pleasant arrangement than for other essential excellences. Of quite average value is Mr. Wilfred Glehn's Materaite—a child at the breast. Miss Goodsir's (an Australian) figure of a girl reading a letter in a chair is interesting, and Musicienne, by Miss Alice Robertson, possesses undoubted attractiveness. Of the work of Mr. Alfred East, Mr. John Lavery, and Neven Dumont we have already treated. Suffice it to say that their reputation is well maintained.

The wind is from the north-east and the clouds wear a leaden aspect as if the Easter egg were about to be coated with a film of snow. Meanwhile, the town makes its holiday arrangements, taking as little notice of the weather as is possible. After all, it is not of that supreme importance that it is to English people. The world does not flock to Brighton, because there is no Brighton to flock to. The nearest approach to a Paris-by-the-Sea is Dieppe, but Dieppe is apt to be cheerless at this time of year. Neither is there ever the winter life and movements of Brighton in the Normandy town. There is Havre and there is Paris-Plage, very fairly accessible to the Parisian, but both fall in winter and spring attractiveness. There is clearly an opening for the enterprising capitalist to found a winter resort within easy reach of the Boulevards. Such of our townspeople who go away at this season fly to their country properties, or journey into Switzerland, and even cross to England. Whilst the Frenchman is still not a traveller in the English sense, there has been during the past decade almost a volcanic upheaval in this respect. The rich and the intellectual class have begun to travel. Many professors of the Sorbonne now spend their holidays abroad ; and of course, the plutocrat is urged thereto by his fleet-heeled motor-car. One may search for the reason of this change in the many influences for travel that are brought to bear upon the modern Frenchman. Even the illustrated postcard plays its part in this subtle propaganda for a wider horizon ; the panting automobile is a direct provocation ; and equally powerful is the daily contact with the travelled stranger within the gate. Every Englishman and American who comes abroad is the torchbearer of cosmopolitanism. And the Frenchman is becoming cosmopolitan. Years ago it was an unheard-of thing for the foreigner to be invited within the doors of the French home, to sup and dine with the family. I do not say that this form of hospitality has become general, but it is daily more widely diffused and more instrumental in wide-mindedness. The Gallic host is no longer content merely to face his British friend at a restaurant table ; he bids him to his own apartment. And the blue-eyed Englishman is thus the unconscious agent for the world tours of Cook and Company.

Paris in its holiday aspects does not make the most of itself. The river, though it is a real highway of business ploughed ceaselessly by swift-moving boats whose alertness and adaptability constitute a standing condemnation to the Thames service, is unknown to the pleasure-seeker. Rare are the launches which convey luncheon parties to some riparian resort, and rare the punt and pleasure boat, charged with youth and beauty in manly flannels and feminine muslin, making its way up river for the Sunday jaunt. Those river scenes at Boulter's Lock—that carnival of exuberant and athletic England—are to seek upon the solitary and yet strikingly picturesque waters of the Seine. There are no houseboats, no Henley to give life and laughter to the river. I imagine that before long someone will arise to conjure up the vision of the Thames at Richmond, of the Charles river at Boston, Poomac at Washington, and even the Hudson at New York, for the envy and emulation of the Parisians. But meanwhile, one does not spend one's Easter on the river, save, the time it takes to move from one point to another on the deck of the little steamer. But Easter has its joys, of course, and likewise, as I have said elsewhere, its special atmosphere. Racine's version of Esther of the Bible story, originally written for Mme. de Maintenon's demoiselles at St. Cyr, has been revived at the Theatre. Sarah Bernhardt, and many of the play-houses have their passion plays, which prolong, in the memory of the visitors, the sacred story evoked in the solemn service of the Church. This recognition of the stage of the great Christian period of penitence and fasting has in it certain elements of good that are for the advancement of religion.

In the three-act comedy Le Duel, which was produced on Monday evening at the Comedie Francaise, M. Henri Lavedan has shown us the development of his genius. Here is a deeper and more subtle philosophy than is exposed in any of his preceding plays. It is difficult to realise that this is the same hand that drew Don Juan in the person of the Marquis de Priola. M. Lavedan has gone far since those days, short though they be. In Le Duel he has put his finger on one of the great problems of the hour. It is the duel of clerical and anti-clerical. Notwithstanding that there is a preachment in it all, almost a propaganda. it is a good and a strong play judged solely by the canons of the theatre. Dr. Morey and the Abbe Daniel are brothers. The one is a freethinker and the other a devout churchman, as behoves one in his profession, In this play, the most interesting, from many points of view, seen on the French stage for some years, the author has evolved situations of exceptional strength and poignancy. There is, first of all, the antagonism of the brothers due to the radical difference in their temperament, and then this mortal duel over the soul of a woman. It is somewhat rare to find a cure on the French stage—especially so sympathetic a cure as M. Le Bargy, whose impersonation of the Marquis de Priola is one of the unforgettable things in the recent history of the Comedie Francaise. M. Duflos as the doctor also makes a strong impression, and Mm. Bartet is altogether charming as the Duchesses de Chailles. Perfect naturalness is the essence of her actions.

King Edward's cruise in the Mediterranean is being followed with the greatest interest here. His visit to Cannes will rejoice the southern littoral as as no other event this year. Details are being poured out in the newspapers on the subject of the visit of the English squadran to Brest next July. Nothing could be more marked that the eagerness with which this sign of friendship is received by the majority of the nation. Even in official quarters, where they do not wear their hearts upon their sleeves, the "Entente Cordiale" has begun to mean something more genial and more human than a political fact. Should the King, as has been suggested in these columns, re-visit Paris with the Queen after his Mediterranean cruise, the result will be a remarkable demonstration of friendship towards the Anglo-Saxon neighbour and her Sovereign. Read side by side with this growing affection and esteem, the meeting of the fleets wears an aspect of international importance not to be gainsaid. During the past few days some striking observations have been made by public men tending to show that this nation sees in the might of England upon the water the logical complement of her own military strength and the practical application of the alliance of hearts.

THE POLICEMAN AND A COW.

BEFORE Mr. J. Sanders Slater at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Sub-Inspector Power charged Purshotam Pragji, residing in Holi Chuckla, Fort, with keeping a dangerous cow and allowing it to go loose on the public road without proper control. Mr. Balubhai Desai, who appeared for the defence, undertook to take care of the animal in future, and promised that no such incident should occur again.

The Magistrate : What did the cow do ?

Mr. Power : Whenever she sees a person in uniform, she becomes furious and charges at him madly.

The Magistrate : Attacks policemen ?

Mr. Power : It was in Bomonji Lane, I was on my bicycle, your Worship. The cow came right on charging at me ; and I had to get down in a hurry and to keep out of the onset.

The Magistrate : Then the cow did not help you off the bicycle. (Laughter.)

Mr. Power : No, your Worship. About a month ago, the cow charged a woman in Mint Road, but the affair was made up.

The Magistrate : Is the cow kept to keep way the police ? (Laughter.)

Mr. Desai : No, your Worship ; it is for the milk.

The Magistrate : Strong milk ?

Mr. Desai : The animal is in charge of a boy.

The Magistrate : The point is, was it under restraint?

Mr. Desai : No, Sir, there was no rope or anything of the sort in the boy's hand. The cow was being taken to the water-trough; and the boy accompanied her.

Mr. Power : The cow is a mild animal enough in its way; but no sooner an officer of the cattle-pound comes in the way, it gets at him directly. Evidently the cow has been recognising the officers in uniform who must have kept it in the pound on a previous occasion under control.

The Magistrate : It should not be let loose in this way and allowed to go at large. The defendant is fined five rupees ; he should keep the cow under competent control.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Extra pensions of £100 a year each have been granted to the following officers of the Indian Medical Service, on retirement :—Lieut-Colonels J. Lewtas, A. J. Sturmer and G. S. A. Ranking.

Lieut-Colonel Patterson, the inventor of the Patterson Bandolier equipment has been granted a royalty of 10 per cent on the cost of each set manufactured by the Ordnance Department in India.

With regard to the concession of free rations which the Government of India have now sanctioned to the troops workina in the Kangra Valley and neighbourhood, no definite period has been fixed tor its continuance. It will date from the beginning of their employment and continue until their labours in connection with the earthquake are over. We are glad to think that the earlier orders in the matter have been rescinded.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

AT the weekly meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee held yesterday, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji presided, and there were also present : Mr. H. G. Gell, Mr. James Macdonald, the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas Damoder Thackersey, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Mr. Joseph Baptista, Mr. Jaffer Rahimtoola, Mr. Sassoon J. David, and Mr. W. D. Sheppard Municipal Commissioner, and Mr. R. P. Masani, acting Municipal Secretary.

HALALKHORE TAX IN CASE OF MILLS.

The Committee considered a letter from the Commissioner pointing out that according to clause (1) of the Standing Committee resolution of 12th March 1902, the halalkkore tax in the case of mills partially closed is charged on the reduced valuation at the godown rate of 14 annas per square yard for the period during which the mills work. For the same period however the general tax is charged on valuation at the mill rate of Rs. 1-6-3 per square yard. As both these taxes should be charged on the same unit of assessment, the Commissioner requested that the latter part of clause 1 of the Resolution may be amended by omitting the words 'the godown rate of 14 annas' and inserting in lieu thereof the mill rate of Rs. 1-6-3'."

The Commissioner's proposal was agreed to.

WANT OF LIGHTING ARRANGEMENTS.

The meeting considered a letter from Mr. Shaik Mahomed and twelve others inviting attention to the want of lighting arrangements in Wazawadi, Mahim, and praying that adequate lights be provided in the locality.

The Municipal Commissioner reported as follows:—"I have the honour to point out that the obligations of the Corporation in the matter of street lighting are limited to the provision of such lights as are necessary for public streets only. No obligation rests on the Corporation to provide lights in private streets. Wazawadi, Mahim, consists entirely of Fazandari land and its narrow crooked and badly laid out lanes are private and not public streets. Nothing therefore can be done for the petitioners until action has been taken by the Fazindars to obtain the benefit of Section 306 of the Municipal Act. The lamps referred to by petitioners are situated on the public street."

It was resolved to inform the applicants in the terms of the Commissioners's letter.

MAINTENANCE AND REPAIRS, WATER WORKS.

The Committee considered a letter from the Commissioner asking for a supervising staff in the maintenance and repair branch of the Water Works Department. The Commissioner stated : "The Executive Engineer has drawn my attention to the very serious deficiency of supervising staff in the Maintenance and Repair Branch of the Water Works Department. The number of jobs in arrears is now enormous being largly due to the discovery of leaks by the Special Branch which has increased the amount of work to be performed by the Maintenance Branch without any corresponding increase in the staff. To some extent also the repair of serious leakage by increasing the permanent pressure upon the mains has caused defects to come to light and in some cases to increase. The number of men provided for in the current budget of the Maintenance Branch is 331 and the work to be done by them includes the fixing, removal and repair of meters repairs to mains and services, repairs at the various reservoirs and the cleaning of sand for filters. Some of these are large works where supervision is easy, but they also include a large number of minor works spread over a considerable area. All these works should be inspected by the Superintendent of the Maintenance Branch, but the mere allocation of the work to the large number of workers absorbs each morning a considerable portion of his time and it is physically impossible for him to look personally into more than a very small proportion. The rest must be left to the men themselve or to low paid maistries (One on Rs. 40, two on Rs. 35 and two on Rs. 30) with the result that it is often badly performed and has to be done again, To remedy this I beg to recommed the employment of a temporary supervising staff to consist of at least three out-door foremen or inspectors on a pay of Rs. 140 each per mensem whose duty it will be to divide between them the supervision of all the works in progress, no works being allowed to be closed down until one of them has seen and approved it. I will endeavour to secure men who in addition to possessing the necessary experience and knowledge will also be expert cyclists and therefore able to move very rapidly from point to point. I have accordingly the honour to request the sanction of the Standing Committee to the employment of three Maintenance Inspectors on a pay of Rs. 140 each per mensem to the end of the current year and the sanction of Standing Committee and the Corporation to an additional grant of Rs. 4 200 to meet the cost, the same being provided by a grant from Surplus Cash Balance which stand at Rs. 21 86 338."

A Sub-Committee was appointed to report on the subject.

BOMBAY WATER SUPPLY.

The Committee recorded Dr. C. H. Cayley's report on the Bombay water supplies for the month of April. In this Dr. Cayley stated : "There was a small increase in the amount of the albuminoid ammonia in the sample of water taken from the Tansa Lake, but this increase was not present in the sample of Tansa water as delivered at Bombay and taken from the 48-inch main at Chinchpokli. The condition of the Tulsi and Vehar waters was similar to that found in the preceding month. There was a reduction in the numbers of the bacteria in the Vehar water, and a small increase in the numbers in the Tansa water. A small quantity of Tulsi water is being brought into Bombay daily, the character of which is better than it was in the corresponding month in former years."

The Committee adjourned after transacting some other business.

THE SEVENTH GURKHAS.

THE decision to move the 7th Gurkhas from Dharmsala and to place them at Bakloh until next cold weather is one which the regiment itself will welcome. In 1897 the regiment had the alarming experience of the great earthquake in Assam, but it escaped with the loss of its mess-house at Shilong—for which by the way, it got no compensation, from Government. It was then known as the 43rd Gurkhas, and was localised in Assam. Under the scheme of renumbering and redistribution it became the 7th, and in March last it moved to a Himalayan station. Dharmsala was selected as the 1-1st Gurkhas were absent in Chitral and accommodation was thus available. By ill-luck the old British barracks had to be occupied ; and thus, twenty-three days only after their arrival, the 7th had to endure the loss of 135 men killed outright and 172 injured of whom 27 were dangerously hurt. When they left Assam they expected, reasonably enough, to have done with earthquakes ; and the recent terrible ordeal through which they have passed has made them anxious to turn their backs on Dharmsala for ever. They are to go to Bakloh, the next Gurkha station to the westward ; not an ideal hill cantonment by any means, but on more stable ground than Dharmsala and with a better climate in the rains. The two battalions of the 4th Gurkhas are there now and they will extend the warmest welcome to the 7th on arrival. The 1st, it is said, have still a lingering love for the wooded spurs below the Dhaoladhar Range ; and as under their old charter, they have the right, to remain at Dharmsala so long as they choose, the decision regarding their future location cannot yet be given. If, however, the geological experts and engineers pronounce an opinion next October that the station should be abandoned altogether, the 1st are not likely to contest the wisdom of a move elsewhere. They can be given another permanent station, and one probably that will be better placed, healthier, and with good manœuvring ground. There is the plateau immediately below. The Chor awaiting occupation, and the question of a cantonment in that direction may once more be re-opened. The big hill, which is such a feature in the landscape looking eastwards from Simla, should not be neglected any longer.—"Pioneer."

REFORMS IN AFGHANISTAN.

ACCORDING to Frontier reports, the Governor of Jellalabad has been summoned to Kabul ; his place being taken by Sultan Mahomed Umar Khan, brother-in-law of the Sardar Nasrullah Khan. It is added that old civil officers are to make way for younger men from among the refugees of good family who have returned to Afghanistan. The Amir is giving each Governor a financial adviser who will also act as an accountant in revenue matters. In this way it is hoped that the traditional practice of falsifying accounts will be put an end to in the Provinces. The pay of both civil and military servants of all ranks is to be accurately disbursed as it falls due, and a new service receipt-book with quittance-rolls is being introduced at the headquarters of all districts. These are desirable enough reforms, says the "Pioneer" but the doubt is whether they will last.

THE AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

PAREL GYMKHANA vs. NEW HIGH SCHOOL.

MATCH RE-PLAYED.

IT was decidedly a mistake to arrange to play a fatiguing game like hockey at such a late hour as 7-10 in the morning yesterday, but the appointment was unavoidable on account of the difficulty experienced by the Parel team in finding a convenient train to bring them to the Cooperage Ground before that hour. When the teams last met on Monday afternoon, on the Marine Lines Ground, the game was of an even nature, though the Gymkhana men appeared the heavier and faster, and it was then believed that, given their second opportunity, they would find no difficulty in beating their opponents. This was more than realized this morning, when, in the first half of the game, the school-boys suffered a hollow defeat, and with the result assured, in the second half, the Parel men absolutely toyed with their opponents. The result of this was that in their second venture they did not score, although it was evident that they might have, had they only tried. Hogan, as left inside forward, was particularly "nippy", and his was a grand performance when he claimed four out of the five goals scored, the fifth one being credited to Holborn.

The New High School defended the Bandstand end and from the onset the Parel team asserted their superiority. With some brilliant passing on the part of their forwards, the sphere was worked well into the School circle where Hogan sent in a well-judged shot. This was within five minutes of the start. From the "bully" the school-boys attacked, but "off-sides" and "sticks," which now appeared to be too frequent against their own players, placed them quickly again on the defensive, and Hogan from a pass from the right wing was not long in adding a second goal. This was followed within a minute by the same player annexing the third goal. Shortly after Hogan placed another goal to his account, and followed immediately after with the fifth goal, which, however, was disallowed owing to the ball having been shot in from a few inches outside the circle. The Parel team maintained the aggressive and it was not more than five minutes later that Holborn shot in the fifth goal for his side. The half time whistle soon after sounded with the Parel Gymkhana leading by five goals to love.

On changing ends, the Parel team continued on the aggressive and gave the school back a busy time of it near their circle, but the ball eventually went wide of the goal posts. Pulling themselves together, the High School right wing made a good run down the Parel half, but to no avail, Alcock interrupting them just near the circle. Play was confined to midfield for the next five minutes, when the Parelites again pressed and obtained two corners in rapid succession, but again to no avail. From the "bully" on the school "25" Holtham broke away, but was repulsed near the Parel circle. Give and take play marked the rest of the period and the match ended with the result as follows :—

Parel Gymkhana	5 Goals.
New High School	Nil.

The following were the teams ; —

PAREL GYMKHANA :—Goal—W. Alcock; backs—A. Murray and R. Gillespie ; half-backs—R. Green, P. Holtham, and S. Alcock ; forwards—S. Sharp, R. Hogan, J. Patterson, H. Holborn, and H. Baldwin.

NEW HIGH SCHOOL :—Goal—S. Bengali ; backs—V. Palvanker and M. Soorti ; half-backs—S. Patel, D. Forbes, and D. Cooper ; forwards—R. Telang, A. Subavala, N. Chenoy, G. Palvanker, and N. Cooper.

[illegible].—Messrs. W. Tyler and J. Gawthorne.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA VS. CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL "OLD BOYS."

In the afternoon, for the first time, two of the crack teams in Bombay met on the Cooperage ground and although the concensus of opinion among the public as to the victorious team was in favour of the Cathedral Old Boys, the Bombay Gymkhana by no means showed any considerable disadvantage, and it was a mere toss up as to who would have pulled off the laurels. It is still a moot question whether the Gymkhana would not have equalized matters were it not for the unfortunate circumstance that Lieutenant B. Turnbull, their centre forward, on whom so much hope was centred, was rendered "hors de combat" on account of a bad knee. This is an important consideration to be reckoned with in pronouncing an opinion as to the respective merits of the two teams, and when judged by the result, it is a question whether the Gymkhana, if otherwise circumstanced, would have been left out in the finals. "Chili" Ward, as he is best known to his familiars, was the backbone of the exhibition for the Gymkhana on the Hockey ground, and those, acquainted with his past performances in this department of sport, quite expected this of him. The Gymkhana forwards, too, played a very "nippy" game. P. J. Arnot, the Gymkhana custodian, proved invaluable element for his side and his saving was quite a feature of the afternoon's sport. Passed criticisms on the play of the "Old Boys" has always characterised their clever and accurate passing, and on this occasion this was preeminently conspicuous. Taken as a whole their play was a most correct interpretation of the game and their combined efforts well merited the success they achieved. Details :—

Play commenced at 5-20 p. m. From the "bully off" the old Boys pressed, but almost immediately the ball was sent out from near the Gymkhana-circle. The Gymkhana then altered the state of affairs and Griffiths with a long drive got the ball well up in front of the Boys' goal where an exciting skirmish was witnessed, but to no avail. The sphere was then worked to midfield where it was sent out. "Foul" against one of the Gym forwards brought hostilities into the Gymkhana circle, and but for Arnot the Gymkhana custodian kicking the ball back in the nick of time, the Boys would certainly have annexed a goal. Almost immediately after Arnot again saved in a similar manner. The foward line of the Gymkhana then invaded their opponents' territory where some pretty passing was exhibited, but only a corner was obtained. This remained unconverted and hostilities were once more worked to midfield and a couple of minutes later transferred into the Old Boys' territory where the ball was confined for some time and eventually sent into touch. From the "throw in," Essai booke away and the Gymkhana experienced some anxious moments in their circle and though there followed a momentary relief Gawthorne rushed away from the centre of the ground and eventually passing to Samways, the latter sent in a well-judged shot, which found the net. From the resumption the Gymkhana pressed, but were soon repulsed, and Arnot was again called on to save which he did in his wonted brilliant strength. The game was confined for some time after this in the Gymkhana half, but Ward at full back proved a tower of strength at his post and averted several dangerous attempts at invasion of his circle. Gradually the sphere was again worked into the Old Boys' territory where Fischer nippily broke away, but was interrupted by his opponent full back. Soon after the Old Boys once more pressed most vigorously, and but for a bit of misjudgment, they would have added another goal. This was followed by another similar incident. A minute later the half time whistle went with the Old Boys leading by one goal to nil.

After the usual interval the resumption found the Gymkhana pressing vigorously, but near the Old Boys circle was sent out several times. Shortly after the Old Boys returned to the attack and obtained a corner, which however they failed to convert. From the "bully" on the Gymkhana "25" Fischer broke away, but was interrupted after he had got well up the field. The sphere was eventually sent into touch. Gawthorne subsequently rushed away, but met with the same fate. Kicks against one of the half-backs of the Cathedral Old Boys put the Gymkhana to great advantage, though nothing resulted. Give and take play marked the next five minutes of play. Ultimately the war was again carried well into the Old Boys half where Essai exhibited some nippy dodging moves and averted what might have proved disastrous for the Gymkhana. The Old Boys soon after put their opponents again on the defensive when an interruption was caused by a hard hit from an opposing forward which injured Gawthorne about the knee. The player, however was soon up again and on the attack. The gymkhana assumed the aggressive, on the resumption, and in the Old Boys' circle Hildreth foiled what would have been a sure goal for the Gymkhana. At this stage another slight interruption was caused by the ball striking George about the abdomen. The Gymkhana then rushed the game but were again baulked before they could get too dangerous. When the whistle was piped the game was in the Gymkhana half. Result :—

Cathedral Old Boys........................1 Goal
Bombay Gymkhana............................Nil

The following were the teams :—

Cathedral Old Boys :—Goal—G. Flynn ; Backs—E. W. Roberts and A. Essai ; Half-Backs—J Hildreth, A. Spilling, and E. D. Smith ; Forwards—R. Fido, A. Gawthorne, N. George, W. Samways, and E. Fern.

Bombay Gymkhana :—Goal—P. J. Arnot ; Backs—H. F. Busch, P. R. Cadell and G. W. Dawson ; Forwards—Captain A. F. W. King ; J. H. Griffiths, B. Turnbull, R. H, Marsh, and P. F. Fischer.

Referees—Lieut. Goff, East Lancashire Regiment, and Color-Sergt. Osborne, Yorkshire Regiment.

AJMERE ATHLETIC CLUB vs. ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.

Considering the time of the year, and the long journey that has to be done through the flaming plains of Rajputana, from Ajmere to Bombay, it speaks volumes in favour of the sportsmanlike spirit of the Ajmere Hockey team to have done the distance from their centre to Bombay to compete in the present Tournament—a fact which in itself proves that the fixture is one which attracts the sporting element from various parts of the country. The team is composed of the European and Eurasian classes connected with the Railway system at Ajmere and is captained by Mr. W. E. Shipp. They are a fine, sturdy and nimble lot who, from their exhibition of the play yesterday afternoon, appeared to work with enthusiasm. They met a very fine local team in the Elphinstone College, but it was noticed at an early stage of the contest that the lattter were palpably weaker, all things considered. The Ajmere combination was strong, their play fast and their passing gave proof of long and accurate practice. From the commencement of hostilities they closely pressed their opponents and from a spectacular point of view it was a relief to find the Collegians occasionally relieved.

In the first half of the game they ought to have placed more than the two goals they scored to their credit but for the shots unfortunately just missing their mark. It may be said to the credit of the Elphinstonians that in the second half they showed much more spirit and, indeed, science in the game, and to this must be ascribed their success in notching a goal when their enthusiastic followers on the field were all but throwing up their arms in despair. They unfortunately lost several other opportunities of balancing the scales at last to some extent in their favour. Before the close of time the visitors annexed a third goal, and the match ended as follows :—

Ajmere H. C.................................. 3 Goals.
Elphinstone College .... 1 Goal.

The teams were represented as follows :—

Ajmere Hockey Club.—Goal R. S. Martin ; Backs—P. D. Theodore and W. E. Shipp ; Half backs—E. H, Bennett, H. M. Connelly, and T. Finnigan ; Forwards—H. Radcliffe, W. H. Barren, C. H. Codd, T. F[illegible] and W. Le Fevre.

Elphinstone College.:—Goal—A[illegible] ; Backs—J. D. Mody and B. E. Cooper ; Half-backs—N. P. Engineer, J. D. Antia (Jr.), and A. West. Forwards—J. D. Antia (Sr.), C. J. Pleader, A. V. Desai, S. M. Chotia and J. Oomrigar.

The Games this afternoon will be between the Grant Medical College and the Connaught Rangers on the Cooperage, and the Royal Scots and the Bishop's High School on the Marine Lines Ground.

AN ENGLISH-GUJARATI DICTIONARY.

The fifteenth part of the comprehensive English and Gujarati Dictionary of the late Messrs. A. F. Moos and N. R. Ranina has just been published. It will be remembered that some fifty years ago the late Mr. N. R. Ranina began writing the great work, and with the assistance of his friend and collaborator the late Mr. A. F. Moos, succeeded in publishing the dictionary in parts of one hundred pages each. In all civilized countries such an arduous task is generally done under the patronage of the Government or of some rich and influential Literary Society ; several eminent persons versed in the different branches of Science or Literature are invited to undertake the work ; and they are liberally supplied with funds to enable them to devote their whole time and energy to the work. But here the case has been quite different. Far from any patronage from any quarter the several parts were brought out by Mr. Ranina at great pecuniary loss to himself ; and the amount of loss went on increasing as each successive part appeared, on account of death among the subscribers of the work. Several of their friends often tried to dissuade Messrs. Moos and Ranina from wasting their time and energy upon a work which did not even so much as pay its own expenses. Under such circumstances it is no wonder that, after nearly fifty years of quiet unostentatious work, both the authors have passed away one after the other leaving the work of their life-time still incomplete. It is gratifying to see, however, that Dr. Rustom N. R. Ranina, who assisted his father in the preperation of the dictionary, is still continuing the laborious task. Within the last five years he has brought forth three further parts of the work. The fifteenth part brings the dictionary up to the word "water-cure"; and even a casual glance over the pages shows that no pains have been spared to make the work as complete, useful and up to date as possible. English words, phrases idioms proverbs are all explained in Gujarati ; and there are abundant signs of very careful attention paid by the author to every minute difference in the shades of meanings. Two or three closely printed columns are devoted to such words as wash, watch, water, and their meanings are clearly expressed in easy Gujarati. At the end of each of these words several phrases and idioms are given with their apt Gujarati equivalents. The author has managed to give as many as twenty five or thirty Gujarati equivalents of many of the words treated in his volume ; and legal scientific and other technical terms are also to be seen in good number. But mere quantity of matter is not the chief merit of the work. Judicious selections of Gujarati words, from those used in colloquial language to those used by standard Hindu writers, the clearness with which they are explained and the accuracy and precision with which the different meanings are set forth, make the dictionary an unrivalled work of reference in the Gujarati language.

The late Sir Charles Gavan Duffy christened a new Australian township "Carlyle" as a compliment to his old friend the Sage of Chelsea, who, in reply, expressed the lugubrious hope that the place would have a less melancholy existence than that of its sponsor. That township apparently did not take root—there are a number of ghostly townships in Australia containing nothing but the surveyor's pegs—for there is no record of it in maps or gazetteers. But in North-Western Canada, there is a township called "Carlyle" that is going ahead. It is less than four years old, but it already rejoices in 400 inhabitants, grain elevators, hotels, shops, schools, and a station on the Canadian Pacific Railway.

CROP FAILURE IN SURAT DISTRICT.

REVENUE SUSPENSIONS AND REMISSIONS.

The following is an abstract of the reports submitted by the Collector of Surat, since December 1904 on the action taken by him in the matter of suspensions and remissions of the land revenue of 1904-05 owing to the failure of crops.

The rainfall especially in the Olpad and Chorasi Talukas and in the western portion of Mandvi was very deficient. The extent to which the crops have failed may be briefly stated as follows:—(a) there has been a total failure of the rice crop throughout the district, none of the irrigation tanks having filled ; (b) in the western portion of the Olpad Taluka there has been a total failure of all crops ; (c) in the rest of the Olpad Taluka, the western portion of the Mandvi Taluka and some villages of the Chorasi Taluka there has been a partial failure of all crops ; (d) in the rest of the district the crops, except rice, are fairly good.

As the irrigation tanks did not fill and there was practically no rice crop anywhere, the Collector issued orders for the remission of the separate water rate (himayat) throughout the district, amounting to Rs. 47,415.

Land assessment was dealt with as follows :—

Olpad.—In the sea coast villages of this taluka, i. e., the tract known locally as the "mor-kantha," the crops have entirely failed. The principal crops on which these villages depend are rice, bajri and jowari (in one or two). Rice was not even sown, and the rice lands, being saltish are not suited for any other crop. Neither bajri nor jowari ripened ; and in very few fields was there even straw worth collecting for fodder. In one corner of Suwali village only, the hamlet of Dhau at the mouth of the Tapti, an extra shower of rain gave little better crop of bajri (perhaps 2 annas) in a few fields ; but the area and amount of grain reaped were so small as to make separate treatment unnecessary. The Collector, therefore, decided to deal with the whole of this tract as homogeneous, and remitted the whole land revenue amounting to Rs. 32,263 in the 15 kharif villages concerned.

In 25 villages, viz., Talad, Jothan, Saroli, Hathisa, Saras, Kachnol, Kasla-Bujrag, Kasla-Khurad, Tena, Burbodhan, Limla, Okha, Malgama, Segvachhama, Sethana, Kunkani, Ariana, Ambheta, Sultanpur, Balkas, Sosak, Sondhan, Chichi, Vanakla, Vihel, Dihen, (besides the 15 "mor-kantha" villages) in the west of the taluka there was practically no crop at all. Wheat, which is the staple crop, was not even sown, and the shialu jowari which was sown instead did not come to ear except in one or two fields where a few maunds of grain may have been harvested. Cotton, too, was a total failure, only a few fields having anything worth picking. The Collector, therefore, remitted the whole revenue amounting to Rs. 97,383.

In 5 villages adjacent and similar to this tract viz.—Ichhapore, Bhesan, Kawas, Kundal, Asarma, a certain number of fields which had been flooded by the Tapti produced normal crops. These villages could not, therefore, be treated as homogeneous, and each holding in them has been dealt with separately, with the result that in them—Rs.13,545 have been remitted, Rs. 6,400 have been suspended, Rs. 5,641 have been put down for collection.

The rest of the taluka can be divided into two fairly homogeneous tracts—the central containing 40 and the eastern 45 villages. In the 40 villages of the central tract, viz., Olpad, Asnabad, Isanpore, Salepora Saleeabad Masma, Kanad, Sherdi, Vadod, Atodra Morthan, Nagda, Verthan, Achharan Gola, Andni, Mahomedpur, Takarma, Sarsana, Pardikoba, Koba Thothab, Jinod, Midhi, Naghoi, Asmau, Bhatgam, Sondha Mitha, Hasanpor, Mandkoi, Koi, Kumbhari, Sondlakhora Delasa, Mirjapor, Shelut Narthan Veluk, Sarol Jaferabad, the crops were generally bad much below half the normal, but still worth reaping, if not in every case for grain, at least for valuable fodder. The average value of the gross produce could not have been more than Re. 1 to Rs. 3 per acre, whereas the assessment runs from Rs. 5 to Rs. 6 per acre. In these villages the Collector ordered the suspension of the whole revenue amounting to Rs. 1,44,789.

The 45 villages in the eastern tract were distinctly better. There are Kosam Kermala, Sandhier, Parla, Shegwa Syadla, Waswari, Gothan, Umra, Dalad Sayan, Siwan, Madher, Kalipor, Bharudi, Kareli, Safetpura, Kherwa, Kanyasi, Kudsad, Sallawad, Kathodra, Kim Amli, Anita Bolav, Sarfudinpur, Umrachi Wadoli Bhadol Simalthu, Mulad Gyaspur Obhla, Kachhab, Vihara, Kumbhi, Erthan Kauthraji, Sithan, Kasad, Kadarma, Mandroi, Pardi-Jhobhari, Karanj, Kamroli, Pardi-Bhadoli. The rainfall had been heavier and the crops were generally about half the normal. Some fields of cotton were better, and many were worse than, this, but the Collector found it possible to treat the tract as on the whole "homogeneous," and suspended the collection of Rs. 1,04,457, i. e., half the revenue.

Mandvi.—In the tract west of Areth village there had everywhere been more than half the normal crop and no suspensions of revenue were necessary. Rice lands had everywhere yielded a fairly good crop of something, in most cases jowari, which in kyari lands in the villages south of the Tapti was very good crop. In 6 kharif villages west of Areth viz Nogama, Kolakui, Koisana, Dharampur, Kamlasoti, Borigala, however, the crops were poor, and the Collector suspended half their assessment, viz., Rs. 5 070-4-0 In 18 'rabi villages adjoining the Olpad Taluka viz., Karanj, Bhatkoi Virpor Roswad, Tadkeshvar Bukal, Varethi Togapur, Uskeu Ramkund, Munjlao, Tukvada, Babudhan, Khanpur, Rohini Pipaltha, Mathasra, Vadod, Umervan, conditions were similar, and as the crop was less than half the normal, the Collector directed the suspension of Rs. 20,026 i. e., half the revenue.

Chorasi.—The crops in this taluka varied much, those immediately round Surat City being the worst. In 2 villages Jangirpura, and Pisad adjoining the worst tract in Olpad the crops were not worth reaping. The Collecter, therefore, remitted the whole revenue in them, viz., Rs. 4 387.

In 14 villages adjacent to Surat City, viz., Utram Rundh, Magdala, Vanta, Athwa, Majura, Panas Althan, Bharthana-Vesu, Bhimrad, Bhatar, Ved Fulpada, Kapadra, the crops were bad. Cotton and jowari were the staple crops. Of the former an average yield in an ordinary year is from 8 to 12 maunds per acre ; this year it varied from 1 to 2 maunds only ; of jowari there was partically no grain the straw only being removed for fodder. The Collector, therefore, suspended the whole assessment of these villages amounting to Rs. 23,278.

The following 13 villages, viz., Bharthana-Kosad, Khajod, Ajana, Khatodra, Govalak, Bamroli, Dantora, Pandesara, Bhedwad, Nana-Warachha, Karanj, Navagam and Umarwada, were better than the previous 14, but having less than half a normal crop were classed as "poor," and half the assessment (Rs. 10,844) was suspended.

In 11 villages viz., Kosad, Amroli Jehangirabad Rander, Palanpur, Pal, Adajan Bhatha Umra Piplod, Katargam, a certain number of fields were flooded by the Tapti and bore good or very good crops ; in the remaining lands the crops were generally a complete failure. Inquiries were, therefore, made holding by holding, with the result that—Rs. 1,466 were remitted, Rs. 28,310 were suspended Rs. 59,382 were set down for collection.

In the remaining villages of the taluka the crops were at least "fair", and the full assessment is being collected.

Bardoli, Chikhli, Jalalpur, Bulsar and Pardi.—These five talukas are all treated as "kharif", and pay the first instalment on 10th January. The only crop which has failed in them is rice the crops on dry crop lands being everywhere at least "fair".

The failure of the crop was confirmed early in the season, and cultivators had time to sow their "kyari" lands with jowari (as a rule) which has turned out a very good crop in most cases, and in these five talukas the Collector has remitted Rs. 1,953 and suspended the collection of Rs. 24,247.

Local Fund cess has also been remitted on service lands in villages where suspensions or remissions have been granted.

The total amount of land revenue which has been remitted and suspended throughout the district is as follows :—

Taluka.	Remitted.			Suspended.	
	Land revenue	Taak himayat	Local Fund	Land revenue	Local Fund
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Olpad	1,13,191	6,2[illegible]3	9,330	2,55,647	15,978
Mandvi	..	[illegible]07	32	2,[illegible]96	1,568
Chorasi	5,853	705	414	62,432	3,90[illegible]
Bardoli..............	3	2,8[illegible]6	[illegible]81	550	24
Jalalpur	19[illegible]	16,19[illegible]	1,020	4,919	339
Bulsar	918	12,778	856	15,345	45[illegible]
Chikhli	567	4,745	332	4,160	260
Pardi..............	344	3,298	247	9,243	[illegible]
Total...	1,50,997	47,415	1[illegible],401	3,77,122	23,09[illegible]

No measures of relief, other than suspension or remission of revenue have been found necessary in the district.

WITH THE KING IN INDIA.

RECOLLECTIONS OF THE ROYAL VISIT THIRTY YEARS AGO.

The forthcoming visit of the Prince of Wales to India, recalls the fact that it is thirty years since King Edward became personally acquainted with the empire of the East over which he now rules.

King Edward, who was only thirty-four years old at the time of his visit, had long wished to travel in India. The suggestion that he should do so was originally made by Lord Canning to the Prince Consort, who took it up warmly. Other Indian statesmen approved the idea, knowing what a good political effect it might have if judiciously executed.

Sir Bartle Frere was fixed upon as the man best fitted to undertake the management of the tour, and it is only in the Life of this distinguished statesman, compiled by Mr. John Martineau, that the inside history of the visit has ever been told.

For six or seven months before the start, Sir Bartle Frere was kept busy with continual interviewing and letter-writing. The first difficulty that arose had to do with the expenses of the tour. The Indian Government were to pay the travelling expenses in India. The House of Commons passed a vote of £60,000 for the personal expenses of the then Prince and his suite in spite of the opposition of certain members, who could not see that the visit had any more significance than a magnified Lord Mayor's Show.

This sum of £60 000, Sir Bartle Frere who would have to make it suffice and was to be reponsible for the way in which it was spent pronounced to be inadequate. Unless he said the amount a were increased to something like £100 000 the Prince would be unable to give presents suitable to his rank and to the occasion.

COSTLY PRESENTS.

Though the presents the Prince received were according to an established rule, to be handed over to the Government, it had been stipulated that he should pay out of his own grant for those which he gave, and this alone would absorb more than half of the £60,000.

As no more money could be asked for from Parliament that session, it was suggested that, as it would not do for the presents the Prince gave to be less valuable than those he received, an order should be issued limiting the value of what the Indian chiefs were to offer.

The matter was allowed to stand until the Prince reached Bombay, when, to Sir Bartle Frere's relief, Lord Northbrook obtained another £10,000 from the Indian Treasury for the presents' fund.

Among other things, Sir Bartle Frere had to make arrangements with the special correspondents of the newspapers. He desired to give them every facility for obtaining information without interfering with the Prince's privacy.

There was an erroneous idea apparently that seven or eight correspondents would be allowed to go out to India at the public expense on the Serapis the Admiralty troopship, which was fitted out to carry the Prince. Swarms of editors and special correspondents personally interviewed Sir Bartle Frere in their endeavours to be included among the mythical seven or eight.

"They seem never content with a refusal in writing," Sir Bartle wrote to Lord Salisbury at the time. "One very intelligent young gentleman after a very long argument, seemed nearly nonplussed, when a very bright idea struck him."

RESOURCEFUL JOURNALIST.

'I had suggested he should always go on ahead and wait the Prince's arrival at Calcutta, Bombay etc. 'No, sir, on reflection,' I see that would never do. It would give me the best view of the Prince's arrivals, but not of his departures and that is the really important part. You see, it is certain that attempts will be made to assassinate him and probably as he is leaving some place. Now, if I had gone on ahead when the attempt was made, I am sure it would kill me,'

'Kill you ? I said, rather interested in his very loyal feeling."

"Yes, sir, it would kill me, I am sure it would, I have never been beaten yet—never failed to be present at the most interesting moment, and if anything of the kind were to happen when I had gone on ahead, it would kill me at once.'"

As showing the anxiety of some people to intrude upon the private life of the royal family, certain persons and associations in Scotland and elsewhere thought it their special duty to address the Prince as to the manner in which he ought to spend his Sundays during the tour. It had already been arranged, however, that the Sundays should be kept—as in England—as days of rest so that Sir Bartle Frere was able to convince the petitioners that intervention was unnecessary.

Bombay was the first place where the Prince touched Indian soil, the natives awaiting his arrival with an indescribable amount of awe which fascinates and attracts them in a way we can hardly realise."

PRINCE'S POPULARITY.

The impression made by the Prince was remarkable :

"He told Major Henderson, after the first day or two" wrote Sir Bartle Frere, "that he wished to talk to the visitors, and not to be kept to the official silent pantomime ; and the result was at once apparent. Even Henderson confessed that his Royal Highness had found his way to the hearts of the chiefs even if he infringed the dusty rules of durbar etiquette."

The constant round of durbars, banquets, balls, picnics and other festivities was a great tax even upon the strongest constitution, but the Prince came through unscatched. 'No one," wrote Sir Bartle Frere, 'stands work, heat, damp or exposure better than his Royal Highnes and few stand them so well. The staff, it is interesting to recall, were almost worn out.

The political results of the Prince's visit were completely successful.

The marks of approbation and regard, worte Lord Napier of Magdala, which the Prince has shown towards the native army are politically of the greatest value, and have greatly delighted it.

There was, of course, great disappointment at places which the Prince had not time to visit and it sometimes found curious expression. 'My heart and sole' a native of Sind wrote to Sir Bartle Frere is such a degree anxious that, if I had possessed a charm I would have made myself a Bird or made myself an Electric Telegraph, and would have presented myself before the gentleman."

It was April 21, 1876, before the Prince reached home, and the accomplishment of the tour was followed on January 1 1877 by the proclamation of Queen Victoria at the Imperial city of Delhi as Empress of India.—J. B. Wilson in the "Daily Express."

THE FUTURE OF THE BALLOON.

The famous French balloonist, M. Faure, whose recent flights have made him so famous, is the subject of a character sketch and interview by Mr. Charles Dawbarn in the May number of the "Pall Mall Magazine." M. Faure's experience has been exclusively with the spherical balloon. That, however, is not to say that he does not realise the potentialities of the dirigible air-ship. On the contrary, he is a firm believer in its future—its almost immediate future. Five, ten, twenty years may elapse, but the dirigible is sure to come, as surely as the automobile has and in the same manner. 'Twenty years from now, perhaps less, said this fresh-coloured and athletic-looking young man, strangely English in manner and appearance and a very fair master of the idiom, we shall go by airship from Paris to Trouville, just as to-day we speed thither by motor car. I am convinced of it. Just look at the history of automobiling Who would have believed, twenty years ago, that carriages would now be going by themselves? Even yet we have no regular public motor service, and we are only just beginning to occupy the field. The air-ship will begin in the same way. We shall presently reach what I may term the motor-cycle stage of aerial navigation. After that will come the air-ship built for two, and finally the luxurious family vehicle.

The great drawback to the air-ship is its enormous expense. Have you any idea of the expenditure upon the 'Jaune' or 'Lebaudy'—in my opinion the most perfect machine now existing? Probably two and a half millions of francs (£100,000). M. Lebaudy has a great fortune at his command, and has devoted a considerable portion of it to the noble aims of science ; consequently he has been able to produce the best and most practicable air-ship. It may be described as an improved Santos-Dumont. In saying that, I do not cast a slur upon the splendid and courageous sportsman who has pioneered in steerable balloons.

Ballooning in French society has become as popular as fox-hunting in England. Numerous are the ladies who soar into the blue as an afternoon's amusement. M. Faure has himself conducted cloudwards at least fifty of the fair.

It is only at a height above six thousand yards—say the altitude of Mont Blanc—that the aeronaut begins to experience discomfort from the rarefied atmosphere, that is if the ascent has been gradual. Above that he must breathe with the aid of oxygen.

THE SWERVING BALL.

The prolonged annual battle between bat and ball has began, and no doubt bowlers are now busily at work devising schemes wherewith they will be able to break down the batsmen's defence. Perhaps they may find a useful wrinkle or two by making a close study of Mr. P. A. Vaile's book on "Swerve ; or, the Flight of the Ball." The author has devoted much thought to this subject, especially so far as it relates to lawn tennis ; but the theories he elaborates apply equally to cricket and golf balls. As a matter of fact, Mr. Vaile, in this little treatise, pays most attention to the cricket ball, and he confidently asserts that it contains 'nearly all that the cricketer wants to know about spin," though later on he makes the confession that he has not studied the subject of swerve very deeply. It may have been sheer modesty that impelled him to make this latter assertion ; anyway, he has mastered his case sufficiently to be able to put before us an interesting dissertation on a device of the bowler that has played no unimportant part in cricket during the last year or two, and which is probably going to become more prominent in the near future. There is a general notion that the seam in a cricket ball has something to do with the swerve ; Hirst, the Yorkshire bowler, and probably our most effective swerve, holds to that view. Mr. Vaile, however, says the seam is not responsible, and proceeds : "I can make a tennis ball, which has no seam that will assist spin swerve on a calm day, and on a very windy one I can make it swerve about three yards in the length of a court, which is 78ft. I can make any old ball (cricket or otherwise) swerve, and a cricket ball is not a law unto itself. So long as the right amount of the correct spin is there, and not too much pace, you can, especially if the wind is assisting, make a cannon ball swerve. Baseballers get all swerves—right, left, up, and down, and many modifications of each ; yet a baseball has not a seam answering to a cricket ball." Again he declares that 'it does not really matter much how you hold the ball, so long as you get the right plane of spin and enough of it ; but there is generally a best way to do anything. . . . It all depends on the plane of spin and the speed of that spin." The book is published by J. Tamblyn, Ladbroke-grove.

BUSINESS STAGNATION IN POLAND.

A REIGN OF TERROR.

Complete commercial stagnation reigns in Warsaw. The great central market, resembling somewhat the famous "Halles" of Paris, is, comparatively speaking, deserted. At normal Eastertides, a daily average of 60,000 persons, mostly buyers from the country, pass through the gates of the market. This year the number has fallen below 10,000. The immense stores of flour, hams, eggs, sugar, fruits, spices, etc., for Easter consumption appear almost untouched. The merchants and stallkeepers are in despair. Their rents, due on April 1, have not yet been paid, and there is little chance of their being paid later.

Stories of business depression are heard on all sides. The advertising receipts of the chief Polish paper for the first three months of the year are little more than half they were for the same period in 1904. Among the smaller shopkeepers especially in the poorer districts of the town, a veritable reign of terror exists. Many of them are forced to close at the bidding of irresponsible hooligan youths claiming to represent various Socialist bodies. In other cases the shopkeeper can only prevent his stock from being plundered by paying toll to the criminal element, which levies a sort of insurance premium for keeping away thieves. The police seem powerless.

Some of the shopkeepers in the Marszalkowska, the street which was so badly plundered last January, are already barricading their windows in anticipation of disturbances. It is said, however, that the Polish Easter will be permitted to pass off quietly, and that all the big disorders will be kept for the Russian Easter, which falls a week later.

ITALY'S "TAX ON THE IMBECILES."

The State lottery is one of those questions about which much has been written in Italy, and about which animated discussions are constantly going on. The opinions are much divided. Some say it is immoral and dishonourable that the State, instead of setting a good example, should be an incentive to gambling, while others, independently of the large amount which this institution brings in to the Budget of the country, maintain that after so many centuries it is impossible to abolish it, as, if it were done it would merely abandon the people into the hands of private speculators, who, besides keeping up the gambling habit, would not surround it with the guarantees of honesty ensured by the Government. Foreigners do not perhaps know exactly in what this scandal consists. Out of the numbers from 1 to 90 every Saturday five winning numbers are extracted. For the player to win it is necessary to draw one or more of these numbers. If you draw one right you gain fourteen times what you paid—that is 85 probabilities in favour of the Government. If you draw two numbers you gain 250 times what you paid, but you have only 10 probabilities in your favour, while the Government has 3,995 ; if you draw three, you gain 4,250 times what you risked, but while the probabilities in your favour are still 10, those of the Government are 117,470. The same proportion is maintained if you draw four or all the numbers, so that the Socialist paper Avanti calls this lottery the "Tax on the Imbeciles."

WOMAN'S SHARE IN INDUSTRY.

In addition to the lighter forms of industrial work in which the employment of women is an established custom, they are now becoming associated with more exacting occupations. At a brass factory in Detroit they are reported to have made a success of the lighter kinds of drilling the adjusting of washers and screws on various devices, the shaping from loose sand of cores for hollow brass tubes and other processes requiring quickness rather than strength. Their regularity of attendance as compared with that of the young men formerly engaged on the same work has led to their receiving in some cases higher wages.

At Gradley Heath, near Birmingham, England, women make the fine descriptions of chains, working in some instances by the day and in others by the piece. Some are even independent makers, renting their workshops and selling the chains to dealers, who in some cases have provided the stock. The labor has been described as not as much as an old fashioned washing board involves.

According to the Hardwareman, of Birmingham, the increased use of automatic machinery and the standardization of patterns have simplified the details of bicycle making to such an extent that much of the skilled labor formerly employed is dispensed with by Coventry makers. Girls earning 15 shillings a week are working at small capstan lathes and doing quite as good work as men at double the wages. Price cutting in the manufactured article has necessitated economies in the cost of production.

PROPOSED GREAT RAILWAY TRUST

CAPITAL OF £400,000,000.

According to statements made in Wall Street on the 14th of April, a huge financial scheme is under consideration for the formation of an American railroad trust which will have a capital of £400,000,000.

It is said that the New York Central Railway, the Chicago and North-Western Railway, and the Union Pacific Railway, with their allied lines, are to be merged into a single company, making the largest trust yet formed in the United States.

The "Chronicle's" correspondent says Mr. William H. Newman, a Western man, who succeeded Senator Chauncey Depew as president of the New York Central Railway, is at the head of the financial group which is attempting to bring about the combine. The central idea of the scheme is for the Union Pacific Railway to issue bonds for £140,000,000 with which to purchase a controlling interest in the two other companies.

The new corporation would own a length of 36,244 miles of track, stretching from one end of the continent to the other, and comprising about one-fifth of all the railway lines in the country. The company will have practically a monopoly of the railway business in the northern part of the United States, from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

Lord Methuen, speaking at the annual dinner of the Wiltshiremen in London, discovered that after all a good word might be said for the present Government. He told his hearers that "It would indeed be a weak Government were it not for the brains Wiltshire had put into it." Such complacency is very proper at a county dinner, but we are not sure that Wiltshiremen will be quite satisfied to regard the cream of the present Government as the cream of Wiltshire. Aubrey used to say that all Wiltshire was divided into two parts the "chalk" and the "cheese," the men of the one being of a lively, sanguine disposition while those of the other were but sluggish wits. It would be invidious to particularise in the present instance, but North Wiltshiremen, at any rate, will think that the Government might have done better if South Wilts had not been so exclusively represented by the lordly owners of Longleat and Bo-wood and the commoners of the Clouds and Rood Ashton. But we wonder that Lord Methuen did not invent some likely explanation of how such Wiltshire men of parts have come to remain in the Government. Was he thinking of the classic Wiltshire fable of the Moonrakers and the Cheese?

Lord Kelvin, who we are all exceedingly glad to hear, is on a fair way towards complete recovery, has been a very hard working man in his day, but he has played too with equal vigour. As a young man he was an athlete (writes a correspondent), when atheleticism was not so fashionable as it is now, and a distinguished oarsman who once carried off the Colquhoun Sculls. His athleticism, however, came to an unfortunate ending by his falling over a curing-stone on the ice and breaking his leg, thus laming himself for Lord life. Kelvin has always had the faculty of working anywhere and under any circumstances. For very many years it was his custom to carry a manuscript-book in his pocket, and in this he would quietly work out the most formidable mathematical problems amid the bustle of a railway station or during a railway journey.

As most people are aware, Lord Kelvin is an Irishman. He was born at Belfast in 1824. Netherhall, his charming country seat is on the Clyde, near Largs, and he used at one time to own a fine schooner yacht and did a great deal of work at sea. His title, by the way, is taken from the small river of that name which runs near the grounds of Glasgow University. The distinguished scientist once astonished the writer by declaring that he had not read a book for thirty years ; he had no time for it. Of course he said, he was continually referring to books, but for quiet reading he was always too busy.

A singular accident to a woodpecker is recorded in the "Westminster Gazette." The bird, a green woodpecker, was found a few days ago hanging out of a hole in a tree in the grounds of Inval, Haslemere Surrey. It was discovered that the bird had been accidentally killed, its tongue having become fixed to a crevice of the trunk. It was fastened by only a quarter of an inch of the tip of the tongue. The tongue of a woodpecker is long and round, and can be sent forward a great length. The tip is horny and provided with small hooks and, being covered with gum-like material is thrust into an ants' nest, these insects being its staple food.

"Hot crescent buns" for Mahomedan customers were provided on Good Friday in the East End of London, according to a correspondent. A baker whose customers are to a great extent Mahometans observed that he was not able to sell a single bun amongst them. On making inquiries he discovered that it was on account of the abhorred Christian symbol with which each one was marked. Being a keen man of business, he determined that neither should Islam refuse to eat buns on Good Friday nor should he lose the profit accruing therefrom. The following year large numbers of buns were marked with a crescent. So delighted were the followers of the Prophet with this innovation that several batches of the now sanctified cakes had to be made and baked before the demand was satisfied.

It is almost exactly twenty years since—on March 25 1885—that Colonel Renard, the famous French aeronaut, whose death has just taken place made his first ascent in a navigable balloon. On this occasion however, his success was somewhat doubtful, and it was not until September 22 of the same year that his airship first proved her capabilities to any considerable extent. The balloon, which was named La France, was cigar-shaped and driven by a screw at the Stern, which was propelled by an electric motor of Colonel Renard's invention. Despite a rather heavy wind the aeronaut was able to control the direction of the balloon, which, starting from Meudon, travelled as far as Paris and then returned to its starting-point. The experiment was repeated the next day in the presence of the Minister of War.

A fierce war is at present raging—in Paris—in which all the Great Powers are massed upon one side. Opposed to this apparently overwhelming superiority is the Municipal Council of Paris, and remarkable as it may appear, the Council has so far got much the best of it. Indeed the Great Powers, as represented by their several Ambassadors, are reduced to sending a joint and humble petition praying that their protests may be attended to. The dispute deals with dustbins, though in some respects, it is more suggestive of a teapot—with a storm in it. The Ambassadors and Ministers Plenipotentiary residing in Paris are called upon to pay the rate for having their dustbins cleared exactly as if they were private persons. The Ambassadors and Ministers Plenipotentiary object, hitherto without effect. They have now joined in a petition, which sets forth among other things, that the Ambassadors and Ministers Plenipotentiary of France residing in other countries have no such tax to pay, and that the privilege ought to be reciprocal. Up to the present the Municipal Council has remained obdurate. Let us hope that there will be no need of a combined naval demonstration on the Seine before the matter is settled.

A number of interesting examples of varian pronunciations, ancient and modern of common words are giving by Professor E. W. Bowen in the "Popular Science Monthly." We learn, for instance, that it was not till nearly the middle of the last century that the pronunciations cowcumber and sparrowgrass were tabooed as vulgar. Walker, who in 1791 published one of the earliest pronouncing dictionaries remarks that the latter corruption is so general that asparagus has an air of stiffness and pedantry. Dryden and Pope pronounced such words as nature, creature, and picture as nature crater and picter ; and words like boil and join as bile and jine—pronunciations which still survive to some extent in popular usage. We may add that there is an apparent instance as late as Scott who in the Lay of the Last Minstrel writes of poets—

> "A simple race, they waste their toil
> For the vain tribute of a smile."

Even Scott, though not the most careful of poets would surely have avoided this rhyme if it had to his ears the grotesque effect it has now. In Elizabethan times we are reminded the words horizon and July had the stress on the first syllable. The modern pronunciations of these words are thus rare ples of the English accent having travelled forward instead of backward.

Coming to modern variant usages in pronunciation, most English readers will be surprised to hear that Professor Bowen allows four received pronunciations of the word vase, namely vace, vaze, vahz, and vauz, and, what is still more surprising, considers that the first is the most prevalent to-day as it was two centuries ago. He adds that the Century Dictionary gives preference to vace while recognising the last of the four variants (vauz), which we should have thought was decidedly the most popular. Americans, it appears, are unanimous in pronouncing clerk and Derby as spelted, but cling to the old-fashioned pronunciation of sergeant. Professor Bowen refers to some modern variants which we have never heard at all—for example, hostil, servil ; and rice, for the words hostile, servile, and rise.

The authoritative medical body of Germany has issued a statement informing prospective medical students that there is no room for them in the profession, Germany already having more physicians than she can decently support. It is now proposed that a similar statement be made by the American Medical Association, the profession being overcrowded also in that country. According to the medical Press, Great Britain faces a similar dilemma. And still, says "Good Health," from which we quote, there is not only room but urgent call for medical men who will instruct the people how to keep well.

Impure Blood

When the blood is pure and the bowels are regular, there need be but little fear of sickness. Keep two grand medicines in the house; and use them when you first begin to feel poorly. Recovery will be prompt, and serious sickness prevented.

Mr. Fred Pierce, who resides at South Terrace, Adelaide, So. Australia, sends this letter with his photograph:

"For some years I have been a boundary rider on some of the far northern sheep and cattle stations. I had severe attacks of indigestion, and my blood would often get very impure. My skin would be covered with blotches, and my general health greatly affected. Whenever these attacks would occur I would procure Ayer's Sarsaparilla and Ayer's Pills. I always found that the Sarsaparilla would quickly purify my blood and strengthen my digestion; while the pills would correct my constipation and biliousness."

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

There are many imitation Sarsaparillas. Be sure you get "Ayer's."

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

Stephens' Inks

Stephens' Ribbons AND Carbons For Typewriters.

WOULD COST TWICE AS MUCH OUT HERE

[illegible] MASTERS' [illegible] WATCHES [illegible]

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MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies. [illegible]

Cools, Refreshes, Invigorates.

Rose's Lime Juice supplies the Beverage that most completely quenches the thirst, that cools the blood, that fortifies the system against the fiercest heat of the sun.

ROSE'S LIME JUICE

Prepared from the CHOICEST WEST INDIAN LIME FRUIT. Do not accept substitutes—Worthless imitations made from cheap lemon juice—but insist upon having ROSE'S in the well-known bottle embossed with the lime-fruit.

PURELY PERSONAL.

PRINCESS CHRISTIAN has just decided to have a motor-car of her own, and very soon her twenty-four horse-power Thorneycroft will be seen on the road. The car designed for her is British built throughout. It is of the type known as the double landaulette, and has a completely covered in body, in front of which is mounted the driver's seat. Large windows at the sides and front give ample light, whilst the driver is protected by a canopy and a glass screen; the Royal colours, blue with white lines, are used for the paint-work. Doubtless the many charitable and philanthropic works in which the Princess is so deeply interested will benefit by the rapidity with which she will now be able to flit from place to place in her horseless carriage.

Nearly every Royalty in Europe is now a motorist but the English Royal Family still holds the record in many ways. King Edward was one of the earliest Royal motorists he has still more cars in his garages than any other crowned head in the world. His brother, the Duke of Connaught, is also a keen lover of the iron horse, as is also his son, Prince Arthur of Connaught. Queen Alexandra will have a petrol-driven motor-car of her own this year, and both the Prince and Princess of Wales are much interested in automobilism.

The only monarchs, however, who actually drive motor-cars themselve are the King of Italy and the young King of Spain. The latter, it may be remembered, almost brought about a cabinet crisis in his desire to have a motor-car, and now that he has gained his desire he has taken up the study of automobilism most enthusiastically with the result that already he is quite expert in mechanical matters—is, in fact, a skilled mecanicien. The Kaiser is another close student of motor mechanism whilst his brother, Prince Henry, has quite a hobby for visiting motor-car factories to see the cars being built. The German Emperor was the first monarch to patronise motor racing, and by doing so he helped considerably to develop the automobile industry in Germany.

It is extraordinary that whilst amongst the royalties motoring has made so many converts, the democratic head of the country which led the way in the development of the motor has not yet acquired a car. President Loubet still retains his horse-drawn carriages, and when he has to open the great automobile salon at Paris each year he drives there behind his horses. He however, takes a practical interest in the great industry, and rumour has it that next year he will at length consent to set up a motor.

The death of Lord Chelmsford (writes Captain B——) brings to mind the shocking disaster of Isandhlwana, when one battalion and a half of the South Wales Borderers (the old Twenty-fourth) were annihilated. It may be remembered that an endeavour was made to throw the blame upon the regiment: but it is known to very few that General Symons, who was at the time a subaltern or junior captain, accompanied by some other officers of the regiment, made a visit to the scene of the tragedy, and succeeded in collecting a mass of evidence which completely exonerated their corps. The account of this search, and the true story of the battle, as compiled by General Symons, was read to the regiment by him in Cholera Camp, near Allahabad, when he commanded it in 1891. The account was in manuscript, and at the conclusion of the reading the General told the regiment that it had been shown to the late Queen, who expressed the desire that it might not be published until after the death of Lord Chelmsford.

Before lists a rumour was circulated (writes "A Haileyburian) that the master had got Eton, but everyone regarded it as one of the numerous college reports. Then all the masters came into the big school and the lists were read out by Canon Lyttelton. After the lists had been read and the last prize given he stood up and said: Before I came into this room I was the recipient of a very embarrassing message. This speech was followed by wild clapping and stamping of feet. Then the master went on to say that he would need all our good wishes for duty which would be a burden to him. I am pleased to say I have one more term at Haileybury, he said in conclusion, and that term the summer one.

Self-help has been Mr. Hedgcock's motto throughout life. Born at Brighton, in 1864, he began his musical career six years later as a choir boy at St. Michael's, Brighton. From the first he displayed great aptitude for the organ and was a skilful performer on it at an age when most boys are content (and their neighbours discontent) with a mouth-organ. When he was fourteen Mr. Hedgcock came to St. Agnes's, Kennington, as organist and choirmaster, a position which he held for many years. During this time Mr. Hedgcock did endless work as a concert accompanist, and there is no singer of note he has not acted for in this capacity—invaluable training for his new position. About 1888 he began to assist Mr. Alfred J. Eyre the then organist and gradually became more and more closely associated with the Crystal Palace, until, as has been said, in 1894, upon the retirement of Mr. Eyre, he was appointed organist. As a composer, Mr. Hedgcock is the author of such popular songs as When Bright Eyes Glance, Drake's Drum, On the Road to Mandalay, My Love is All for You, and The Warrior, Rest, while he has written many Church Services and cantatas, a ballet-suite, produced by Sir August Manns, and most of the music to the fantasy. A Dream of Whitaker's Almanac, which made a great hit at Sydenham a few years back.

Of his experiences as organist at the Crystal Palace Mr. Hedgcock has some amusing stories. One Bank oliday, chancing to look round during an interval, he saw a small boy peeping over the edge of the organ loft. I say, guv'nor, piped the small boy, catching his eye, give us A Little Bit off the Top, won't yer? Suggestion declined with thanks. On another popular festival a coster asked Mr. Hedgcock if he were playing with full power on. Mr. Hedgcock replied he was not. Put it all on, guv'nor. Let 'er rip, pleaded the coster. Mr. Hedgcock let 'er rip. Strike me pink, cried the coster when he had finished, that's a bit of orl right. 'Ave a pint along o' me, guv'nor. Again declined with thanks.

[illegible] Hedgcock is what Mr. Jerome K. Jerome in Th[illegible] Men in a boat describes as a Number one size man, tall, broad-shouldered, big-boned, the sort of man you would expect to find as a youth playing forward in an international Rugby football match, though as a matter of fact he has never had much time for games of any kind. For the rest he is clean shaven, aquiline of nose strong of jaw and chin with steely blue eyes, and brown hair, and, like many big men he is quiet and diffident in manner.

May I pass on to you (writes a correspondent) an extremely funny little anecdote connected with the late Marquis of Salisbury, which I heard the other day, and which is not, I think, generally known. At some great function at Buckingham Palace, Lord Salisbury was present, a prominent figure (as he was in every assembly), and wearing, as it happened, the nautical uniform of the Elder Brethren of Trinity House. A Frenchman who was present inquired, in his own language, of one of the Court officials what was the uniform sported by Monsieur le Marquis. "Oh—ah," replied the elder, whose French was that of Stratford-atte-Bowe, "Lord Salisbury, you know, is eldest brother of the Trinity." "Really! Really," was the comment of the astonished Frenchman. "That is truly a most remarkable title!

Apropos of the recent mention of Sir Walter Scott, others besides Scotsmen—for Abbotsford is a name dear to all English-speaking peoples—have been interested to hear that the picturesque home on Tweedside, created by Sir Walter Scott, is passing for a term of years into the occupancy of the Marchioness of Bute. Lady Bute has taken it from her friend and kinswoman, the Hon. Mrs. Maxwell-Scott, great-granddaughter of the Wizard of the North, and wife of a younger brother of Lord Herries. The Tweed flows past Abbotsford, only a stone's throw from the mansion-house; and Lady Bute's sons, who are keen about sport and country life, are looking forward to some good fishing in those classic waters.

MANCHESTER shippers to the Levant report a steady demand for all classes of cotton goods suitable for that market. In addition to the usual makes of heavy grey domestics and T-cloths a considerable business is being done in the lighter makes of longcloths for finishing. Inquiries for grey drills, both sized and pure for dyeing, are numerous, and makers and dyers of these continue to be exceedingly busy. Although merchants are complaining that deliveries are very much overdue, claims and "cancels" are very rare. Manufacturers of tape-sized and ball-sized "cabots" and sheetings for this market are well engaged for months to come. The Italian makers of similar goods, who usually are keen competitors with the Manchester firms in the Levant, have now no stocks to offer, and are asking prices for forward delivery even higher than those of the best English and American makes. Fancy chintz and furniture prints for Constantinople and Smyrna are well under order but the Beyrout and Aleppo shippers of the cheaper and lower classes of goods are by no means busy, and the scarcity of stocks is affecting them considerably. Flannelettes and woven fancy dress goods are comparatively slow of sale.

GOUT

Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, Stone, Gravel, Sciatica Lumbago.
Gouty Eczema.
Emphatic Proofs of the Efficacy and Marvellous Success of Bishop's Varalettes in all these forms of Uric Acid Trouble.

The most striking fact that needs to be realized in regard to Gout, Rheumatism. Rheumatic Gout, Stone, Gravel, Sciatica, Lumbago and Gouty Eczema is that all alike spring from the same source. Each of these troubles is a consequence of the failure of the kidneys to do their work thoroughly, properly, completely, and efficiently. The function of the kidneys is to relieve the body of waste matter, and as long as they do this you will not suffer from the troubles we are now discussing; but if this function is inefficiently performed, discomfort and pain will ensue. Bishop's Varalettes assist nature in the direction indicated, and are therefore the remedy required in all such maladies as those referred to above.

PROOF.

BISHOP'S VARALETTES IN GOUT.

"Having received such perfect benefit and relief "from Bishop's Varalettes for gout, I am "writing "this to request you to send me samples of the same, "as I am desirous to introduce them in my practice here. I suffered "a martyrdom before using Bishop's Varalettes, and now for at least "three months I have not had even a twinge of it.—Dr. JEKSON, "Hope Street, Cape Town."

But many readers of the preceding matter will say that they have never, to their knowledge, suffered from any such disorders as are mnotioned above. It is perfectly true that you may not yet have had any of the specific troubles mentioned, but you may have noticed some rather unpleasant symptoms, though thus far they have only been slight. Perhaps you feel irritated between your fingures, in the palm of your hand, or about your ankles, or there may be a burning sensation on the skin; you may possibly notice little concretions on the outer rim of the ear or little lumps under the skin on the arms, breast, or legs; a good meal is followed by acidity, heart-burn, or flatulence; your liver is inactive, and this causes aching in your right side. Perhaps you pass grains of uric acid, or your joints are stiff or enlarged, or you are conscious of pains in your muscles every now and then.

Such discomforts indicate the fact that there is some departure from the standard of perfect health, and a little immediate attention and three or four weeks' treatment will prevent, may be, years of suffering later. Bishop's Varalettes dissolve the waste matter that the kidneys are failing to eliminate, and break up accumulations of the urates, and with the expulsion of the waste matter through the natural channels your unpleasant symptoms cease.

The most important thing when the first symptoms of uric acid trouble are noticed is to commence Bishop's Varalette treatment immediately. There is no possible advantage in delay, as the only effects of procrastination is to give time for the trouble to strengthen its gripon the system, and cause the patient to endure suffering which might have been avoided.

PROOF.

BISHOP'S VARALETTES IN RHEUMATISM.

"From the benefits I have derived from Bishop's "Varalettes I shall take them all my days. I "shall not only go on taking them, but I con-"sider it a pleasureable duty to bring them under the notice of "anyone I find suffering from rheumatism.—J. McGOWN, 31, Back "Piccadilly, Manchester."

One of the principal advantages of Bishop's Varalettes is the fact that wherever you are and whatever you are doing you can continue your treatment. There is no dose of evil-tasting medicine to be swallowed down, but you have simply to add one of Bishop's Varalettes to your drink, whatever it may be, three times a day, and as far as the palate is concerned you will notice no difference, but you will shortly find the difference in the alleviation of your symptoms and their eventual cessation. Bishop's Varalettes (Registered) are supplied in vials at 2/-, by all Chemists and Drug Stores. ALFRED BISHOP, Limited, Spelman Street, Mile End, New Town, London

LIPTON'S
TEAS

PERFECT FLAVOUR, GREAT STRENGTH,
are the
MOST ECONOMICAL in the WORLD
and give
UNIVERSAL SATISFACTION.
Do not be persuaded into buying other Teas,
which are represented as "Just as Good."
NONE are so GOOD as
LIPTON'S TEAS.

THE BEST FOOD for all HOT CLIMATES.
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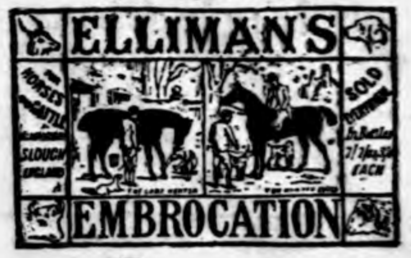

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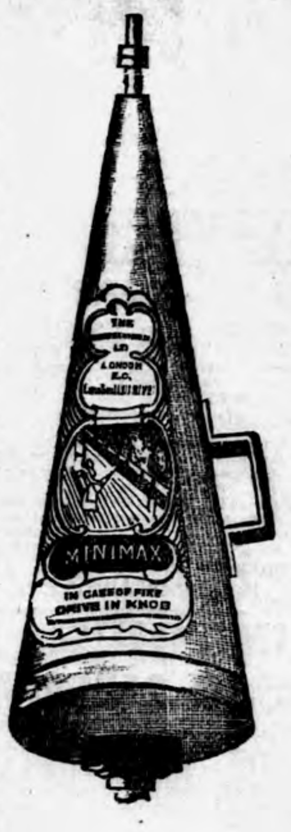

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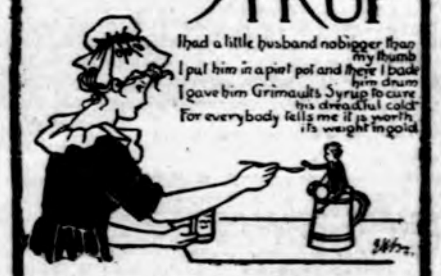
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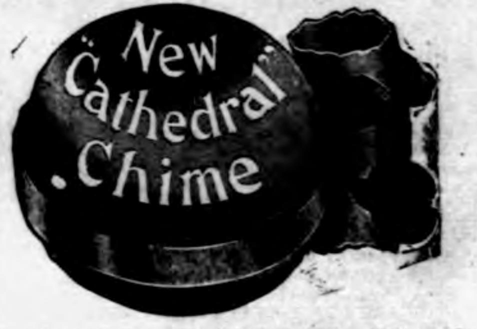

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